

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1072—VOL. XXVI.]

London, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, &c. IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER or SELLER of the following.—Alfred Consols, Bedford pit, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sorridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Trewetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wh. Edward, San Fernando, West Tredoveane, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Unity, Mill Pool, Port Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), East Gunnis Lake, Lamheroe, Isle of Towy, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Spears Consols, Collascombe, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Rosewarne, Sheba, Swanpool, Bryntall, Botallick, Trelewany, Alfred Consols, West Caradon, Trevelyan.—March 8, 1856.

MR. JAMES B. BRENTLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES, SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

FOR SALE, amongst other STOCK:—
1 Bassett Last dividend, £22 10 0 bi-monthly.
2 Rosewarne " 4 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 Botallick " 5 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 Buller " 20 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 United Mine, 1 Clifford, 1 South Tolquis, 10 Kitty (Lelant), 1 West Caradon. Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—1 Grambler, 100 East Wrey, 200 West Sorridge, 50 Vale Towy, 100 South Condurrow, 50 Sorridge Consols, 20 North Wh. Unity, 50 Devon Miller, 5 Carvannal, 10 Stray Park, 50 Peden-an-drea, 20 Edward.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum a dividend every two or three months. NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a judicious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently advances FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

Mr. Peter Watson, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining, and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and men in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Mr. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward list of prices when required.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, March 7, 1856.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE, and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously information relating to such properties, which Mr. BURGAN, from his practical knowledge, extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply. They also TRANACT BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—
Gawton United. 50 East Cefn Brynwy. West Challacombe.
100 Lady Bertha. Penzance Consols.
Carew United. 2 West Frances.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols. 2 Wendoron Consols.
Dylgwm. Swanpool.
Rhawdwy and Bacheidion. 12 Christopher Consols.
Great Sheba Consols. 1 United Mine.
50 East Halamanning.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to 5, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

16 Great Alfred. 100 West Colascombe. 2 Rosewarne. 10 West Stray Park.
30 West Grenville. 50 Lady Bertha. 20 Buller and Bassett.
100 Carnewas. 20 Tavy. 5 West Alfred.
25 South Buller. 10 Kitty (Lelant). 2 West Frances.
25 Pendeon. 20 Trewetha. 10 South Crever.
2 East Wheel Rose. 1 Great Wheal Fortune. 10 East Wheal Wrey.
10 Boiling Well. 2 Cargill. 20 Clujah and Wentworth.
10 East Margaret. 5 Wheal Wrey. 100 Vale of Towy.
1 Bullatrick. 10 East Buller. 10 North Bassett.
5 Gilmar. 10 Hington. 2 Wheal Trelawny.
10 North Frances. 5 Wheal Unity. 20 Tincoff.
2 East Bassett. 20 Sorridge Consols. 5 Providence Minas.
1 Rosewan. 1 West Providence. 1 Stray Park.
20 Grenville. 1 South Caradon. 10 South Tamar.
16 Welsh Potos. 10 Alfred Consols. 10 Great Wheal Vor.
5 Carew United. 20 South Condurrow. 500 Fort Bowen.
WANTED— 50 Wheal Russell. 10 Marke Valley.
1 East Pool. 10 Special Consols. 200 San Fernando.
2 Wheal Margaret. Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.
15, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAILWAY, BANK, or OTHER SHARES AND SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at the market value; and is a BUYER of the following:—viz., 10 Alfred Consols, £12; 5 Clujah and Wentworth, £14; 50 West. Par. 2s.; 1 Wheal Buller, £20; 1 South Caradon, £280; 10 Wheal Tremaine, £25; 10 Lydford, 2s.; Swanpool, in any number; 1 South Crinnis, £280; 20 South. Consols, £23; 20 Hington, Down, £25; 20 Great Sheba, £5; Rosewarne, £15; 100 Great Hewas, 2s. 6d.; 25 South. Astur. Consols, 2s.; 10 Wheal Tavy, 2s.; 10 Wheal Bertha, 2s.; 10 Wheal Bertha, 15s. 6d.; 20 Tricot, 2s.; 10 Bedford United, £25; 1 Botallick, £170; 1 or 2 West Caradon, £250; 10 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £25; 100 Great Vor, £25; Providence Mines, £250. Mr. LELEAN's List of Prices will appear in the Journal next week, as usual. Reliable information given for the purchase and sale of shares. March 7, 1856.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (net) cash prices:—

Alfred Consols £14%. Bryntall, 25%. Botallick, 25%. Rolling Well, 25%. Bedford United, £10. Bell and Lanarth, 25%. Brynford Hall, £30. Bull. and Bass. Unit., 25%. Butterdon, 25%. Carsyph, 24%. Cwm Dwyer, 1s. 9d. Caradon Consols, 24%. Clifden and Went., 21%. Carvensall, 21%. Carnewas, 2s. 6d. Cefn Cwm Brynwy, 25%. Garth United, 24%. Collaccombe, 24%. Devon Burr. Burr., 23%. Devon Wh. Buller, 23%. East Garris, 2s. East Gunnis Lake, 24%. East Rosewarne, 2s. 6d. East Wheal Wrey, 2s. 6d. Edgebrook, 24%. East Bassett, 24%. East Wheal Rose, 20%. East Buller, 25%. East Tolquis, 23%. Fort Bowen, 2s. Gawton United, 20%. Gran. and St. A., 212%. Great Wh. Fortune, 24%. Gt. Wh. Badern, 17s. 6d. Great Sheba, 27%. 100 Great Sorridge, 2s. 2d. Great Alfred, 23%. P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require.

N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.

GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

MRS. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, NO. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—March 8, 1856.

MRS. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MRS. R. E. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER, 3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

MRS. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MRS. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MRS. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MRS. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MRS. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH. Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MRS. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MRS. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. References given if required.

MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

MRS. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.

W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends than any other commission agent in London.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, March 8, 1856.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mr. THOMAS TREWEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. TREWEKE flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, March 7, 1856.

MRS. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.

WANTED.—West Poiberry, Bryntall, Alfred Consols, Boscan, Wheal Zion, and Granister and St. Anbyn.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MRS. TOM, of SEAVIEW HOUSE, NEAR PADSTOW, CORNWALL, begs to inform such persons as are desirous of taking and WORKING a good SILVER-LEAD MINE, that a lode of the above valuable ore has been discovered running through some property which he has purchased. None need apply but those who are able to set the same to work in an efficient manner. The lode is in a fine blue killas stone, mixed with the above ore; and no doubt a fortune might be realised if worked in a proper manner. The sett will be granted on reasonable terms.

MRS. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.

Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a few years and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and deilverising of lead or silver; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches; home or foreign.

Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation.

To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MRS. R. TREDDINICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, GENERAL DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to railway and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr. TREDDINICK draw attention at this time as advantageous mediums for capital. Some few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced materially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the topia, and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other securities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection of progressive mines, situated in districts having analogy and profitable surrounding mines in their favour.

West Stow	£100 in January, 1855, are now at £330
South Frances	150 " " 305
United Mines	120 " " 235
Copper Hill	100 " " 140
Bassett	280 " " 400
Buller and Bassett United	1% " " 5% 6
Stray Park	3 " " 4 5
East Bassett	25 " " 50
Carvannal	3 " " 10 10 1/2
West Frances	15 " " 40 42
Kitty (Lelant)	1% " " 9 9 1/2
Providence Mines	20 " " 30 55
Carnivore	1 " " 4 1/2 4 1/2
Condurrow	100 " " 140
North Bassett	18 " " 42 43
West Bassett	30 " " 35 35 1/2
Clifford	220 " " 420

VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

10 West Alfred. 1 United. 1 Great Unslow. 1 Wheal Clifford.

35 East Frongoch. 3 Mary Ann. 2 North Bassett.

26 East Margaret. 5 Trenwith. 125 Vale of Towy.

112 Boiling Well. 5 Trevetha. 65 Great Unslow.

50 Garreg. 119 Penquean. 30 Nantsoes.

1 Buller. 119 Wheal Bay. 1 South Frances.

1 Bassett. 1 Wheal Uny. 20 Swanpool.

1 West Seton. 1 Wheal Uny. 20 Swanpool.

MRS. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL the above valuable SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 13th day of March inst., at One o'clock precisely.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had at Garraway's; and at the offices of the auctioneer, 73, Old Broad-street, London.

FOR SALE, WEST GOGINAN MINE, LLANBADARFAWR, CARDIGAN-SHIRE, with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS thereon.

MRS. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 13th day of March inst., at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable PROPERTY, situate near the celebrated Goginan Lead Mine, consisting of the SETT, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the adventurers in and out of the mine.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. A. JOSEPH, 122, Bishopsgate-street Within; and the auctioneer, 73, Old Broad-street, London.

NICKEL and COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN SARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE &c.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL and COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

COBLA AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESC

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS
GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY FOR LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon which any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 1s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GAVALINISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STOCK OF MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—VIZ., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c., and at very low prices. Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PROF. GLUCKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRON WORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £3 to £3 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 1s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 each.

For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS, IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY,
PATENT RIVET WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

212^o MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SALES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212^o) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47a, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

**ROBBERIES PREVENTED.
FIRE RESISTED.**

GEORGE PRICE'S PATENT FIRE-RESISTING AND THIEF-PROOF SALES and CHESTS are allowed by all scientific and practical judges to be the STRONGEST, BEST-CONSTRUCTED, and CHEAPEST SAFE-GUARDS in the world against fire and thieves.

Fitted with Gibbons and Price's, Tucker and Reeves's, or Cottrell's Patent Unpickable and Powder-proof Locks.

See Mr. Price's "Challenge and Letters to Mr. Milner," which, with Illustrated Descriptive Lists of Prices, may be had (gratis) from the Patentee and Manufacturer, Cleveland Safe Works, Wolverhampton; at the London depot, 181, Fleet-street; or from his agents throughout the kingdom.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE (published every Saturday, price 3d., stamped 4d., and in monthly parts) contains, in addition to a mass of interesting matter on scientific subjects, the SUBSTANCE of EVERY PATENTED INVENTION, together with all other current information concerning patents.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON, BROWNE, AND CO. (Editors of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, established in 1823) UNDERTAKE THE PROCURATION OF PATENTS for the United Kingdom and all Foreign Countries, and the transaction generally of all business relating to patents and the registration of designs.

Printed instructions supplied gratis on application.

Costs of provisional protection, £10 10s.

Mechanics' Magazine and Patent Office, 166, Fleet-street, London.

THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL. Commenced its Sixth Volume, 1st January, 1856.

The CHRONICLE contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mined and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the State of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent up by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the MINING CHRONICLE embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearless manner with which baseless schemes are exploded and unprincipled speculators exposed.

The MINING CHRONICLE is published once a week; each number contains eight large pages.

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Which covers postage to England; invariably invariable.

All orders, remittances, and communications, to be addressed, pre-paid, to M. B. MORSE and Co., 216, Pearl-street, New York.

TO INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is the BEST and CHEAPEST PAPER for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with from Five to Ten Original Engravings of New Mechanical Inventions; also, a List of American Patents; worth ten times the subscription price to every inventor. Terms £1 per annum.—Apply to AVERY and Co., patent agents and negotiators, 32, Essex-street, Strand, London. Corresponding offices in Paris Brussels, and New York.

Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL MINING—NATURAL CURIOSITY.

SIR,—I send you an engraving of a series of lodes occurring in a stone picked up at the Craven Moor Mine, displaying, on a small scale, those phenomena so often found in Nature on a vast one. The stone in which they occur is a piece of mountain limestone, which, having been exposed for ages to the atmosphere, has disintegrated the substance of the stone itself, leaving the veins standing in bold relief. Strange as it may appear, the lower part of this natural mass is the exact model, at about 60 fms. to the inch, of the Queen of Dart Mine, near Ashburton, Devon. By reference to the explanatory letters, the plan may be easily understood.

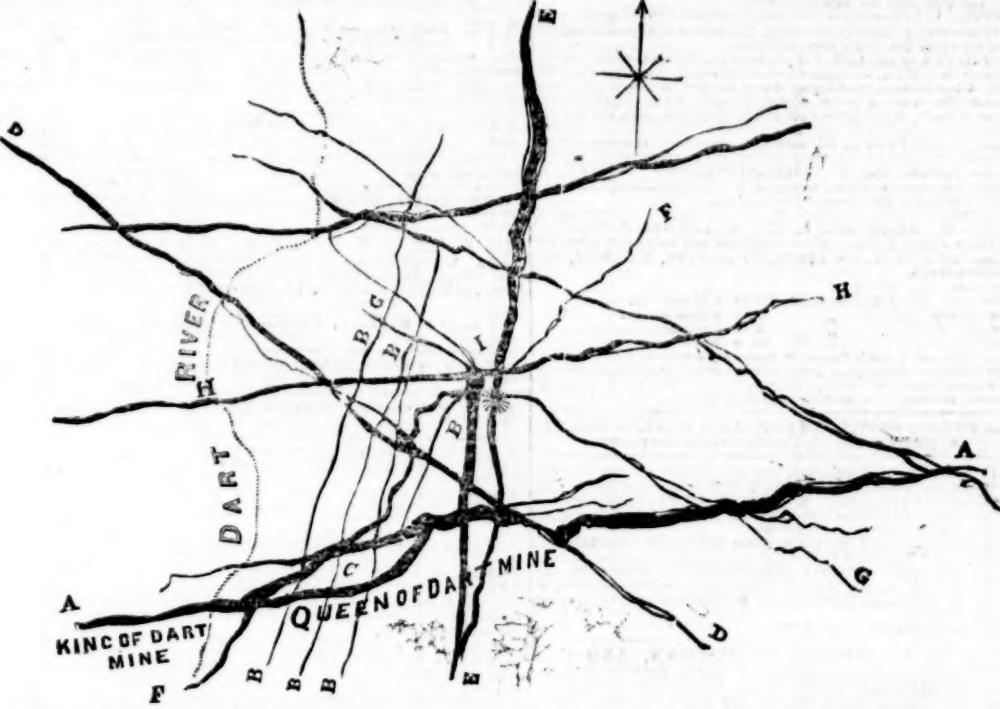
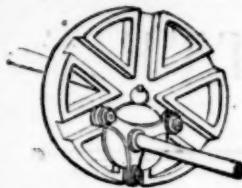
It is curious such a variety of lodes and cross-courses, so perfectly illustrating the subject, should be found in so small a stone. They are depicted of the natural size, and are by no means distorted to suit the purpose of illustration. Now, here must be a singular coincidence, or the

development of a natural law in the formation of veins, for the resemblance is identical. "He who feathered the eagle clothed the wren," and He who formed this epitome caused the mighty veins of which this is so correct a resemblance.

It affords a subject for deep thought and study whether these formations are not guided by some regular but occult law, hitherto too subtle for our finite knowledge to detect: this certainly seems to afford presumptive evidence in favour of such a system. I have shown the stone to many practical and experienced miners, who all expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the curiosity; and thinking its representation might interest your readers, I beg to offer them its illustration, as, perhaps, some of them may be able to trace other resemblances to places with which they are acquainted, and may assist the young miner, by seeing in Nature that denuded which the old miner seeks a lifetime underground to exemplify and test.

It is impossible to pourtray the beautiful undulations in the stone, showing the underlies of the lodes, and their continuation in depth through the stone, all of which are well-defined, and give a most correct and striking example of a miniature mine.—Feb. 23.

GEORGE HENWOOD.



A, great east-west copper lode, split up by a horse of ground, C, caused by the slides, B, B, and hove by the contra courses, D, D. E, a great north and south lead lode, hove by a spar cross-course, F, F, and cop-

per contra, G, G, which runs nearly parallel to the great contra course, D, D: at the junction, it will be seen a bunch of ore is found at *, where the east and west copper lode, H, H, crosses. I, I, a contra, running nearly parallel to the cross, D, D.

grow under the judicious application of such a force, and be placed in circumstances where every natural right shall be respected, and no abuse of power exercised; treated as serfs bound to the properties by the ties of interest, as well as being the purchased labourers of the estate. As to their value, were they hired to other companies, a thing I would in no way recommend, they would produce 60000, or 70000, a year revenue, and place the company in a vastly improved pecuniary position, and this independent of any use of the mines or estates. Here, then, is a body of labourers fitted for the soil, whose value is very great.

The Australian companies have, in some cases, wisely leased their properties to be worked by other hands, and by such means avoided unprofitable expenditure.

I have thus strung together a few thoughts. As an interested party, I am anxious and, with many others, impatient, wondering that more is not done, that the shareholders can rest quiet with such aims and results. The gold adventure in Brazil is, as far as these companies are concerned, at a great discount. These why not apply some other means, labour is abundant— inexpensive—money have been provided and expended, and nature is only waiting to reward the persevering and judicious application of the necessary means. These estates appear now to exist only to keep up a staff in England and Brazil; and to go on, without a radical change, is to sacrifice the interests of the shareholders, and leave undeveloped that which would enrich them all, and plant in that beautiful land an influence of a most important and beneficial kind.

A SHAREHOLDER.

SWEATING GOLD TO THE SURFACE OF QUARTZ.

SIR.—The remarks of Dr. Collyer on this subject, in last week's Journal, have come under our observation. We feel much surprise that the credit of this important discovery is awarded to Mr. Readwin, and, in justice to ourselves, we cannot allow another to usurp a merit to which he is not entitled. This discovery is due to the talented and practical head of our establishment, Mr. Brooke, who, in June last, communicated sufficient information on this head to enable him to obtain the result experimentally, but not of commercial value, inasmuch that every variety of quartz requires operating upon in conformity to its metallic and chemical combinations. Those who entertain an opinion that, by any one given process, gold can be extracted to advantage, labour under a great delusion.

It is unnecessary to state under what circumstances this information was imported to Mr. Readwin, but we will here remark it was done in good faith, and on the honour of a gentleman, that no third party should be informed of the process, or see the specimen produced for his satisfaction alone.

We have studiously avoided controversy on the all-important question of gold-extraction, and as carefully avoided notoriety; but, as our experiment has evidently been the innocent means of producing the present excitement, we feel it a duty to recall to the mind of the public Berdan's failure, and would urge extreme caution previous to investing money in any gold-extracting scheme, however plausible it may appear.

That gold will be eventually extracted at a large profit is unquestionable; no process, however, has yet been shown by which a large bulk of quartz can be reduced in a given time, attended with a profitable result. Both these objects we profess to accomplish.

BROOKE, BARWISE, AND ENSELL.

Victoria Smelting and Reduction Works, Runcorn, March 5.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FORT BOWEN MINE.

SIR.—I have carefully reviewed the whole of my correspondence in your Journal since my arrival at the above mine. It is, however, impossible for me to discover, nor could the most fertile imagination construe, any sentence or word as abusive, either of Mr. Tate, Mr. Cowan, or Mr. Tregoning—except, however, the narration of facts, and legitimate strictures, are to be considered as abuse. In that case, the sooner you close your columns to correspondents the better. The only grieve which has caused me to refer to persons at all was to subserve a public duty which I owed to the shareholders.

Mr. Tate says that, in August last, I wrote a letter praising Mr. Tregoning. Now, as that time I had not left England, it was not possible for me to have written anything from knowledge I possessed, except Mr. Tregoning's own representations of himself—in which I had such confidence, that I recommended him to the board of directors, and through my instrumentality he was sent to the mine. Mr. Tregoning's father had a great reputation as manager of the Imperial Brazilian for many years: I had confounded the son with the father.

The first letter written by me from the mines says:—"The mode now adopted in extracting the gold is most rude and inefficient, as not more than half is saved. Mr. Tregoning admits that he is losing one-third, but it is most difficult to remove the prejudice for old methods from the mind."

I did certainly, in the former part of this letter, speak of Mr. Tregoning as a good miner, which I now believe him to be, but certainly he is not proficient in the art of gold extraction. This letter was written in November—not August, as Mr. Tate says. Some people ought to have good memories. It was not until after Mr. Tate's letter was in print that I first became aware that Mr. Tregoning had ever written any private letter to the board of directors concerning me. This fact is known to several of the directors. How, then, could that have, in the most remote degree, instigated me to write "abusively" a month since? It seems marvellously strange that the board of directors, long before my arrival in England, should have published, in your Journal of Jan. 12 last, that Mr. Tregoning had written home "that Dr. Collier has no difficulty with one during his sojourn at Fort Bowen, with the exception of Mr. Tate, and leaves on good terms with every one."

It is impossible to reconcile all these gross inconsistencies. The merited chastisement Mr. Tate received at the mine arose from the undue exercise of an unbridled tongue. The public must always remember that both Mr. Tate and Mr. Cowan made ineffectual efforts to obtain possession of the Belen Mine, which was conceded to me by the Governor of Panama, New Granada. I have the official documents, proving by the acts of the parties—They—as the defeated parties—have felt, without doubt, great mortification at their discomfiture.

Mr. Tate says that he will forbear any further allusion to Dr. Collier, or his newly acquired property on the Belen. This act of forbearance is really very kind on the part of Mr. Tate; but, as "I ask not mercy's smile or pity's tear," perhaps Mr. Tate, in his next onslaught, will much oblige me by making a clean breast of it.

The charge of asking Mr. Cowan to open a private letter, addressed to Mr. Tate, is another instance of extravagant misrepresentation. The Fort Bowen Company send to the mines, from England, a semi-monthly package, covering all the letters to those resident at the mines. The package, on this occasion, was addressed conjointly to Mr. Tregoning and Mr. Tate, and contained letters of the very greatest importance to me, which I have only lately received, under cover, "with Mr. Tregoning's com-

mens." This is certainly blowing hot and cold with the same breath. I can prove, by Mr. Ram, late superintendent of the mine, and by Mr. Colston, surgeon—both gentlemen now in England—that Mr. Cowan was in the habit of opening the said cage, and giving the letters addressed to those who happened to be in Colon. Mr. he ought not to have suppressed this fact; for, by so doing, he has done me a great deal of injustice, as no one is more fastidiously scrupulous in this respect than myself. That I was a guest of Mr. Cowan on my first visit to Colon, for one night and part of a day, is most true; but Mr. Tate forced me to add that I gave Mr. Cowan to the value of £10, for his entertainment. The Mr. Cowan is, without exception, "the first man in Colon," as Mr. Tate says, is so full—so very factious—as to cause much trouble when read in New Canada. I suppose Col. Totten, superintendent of the Panama Railway, Mr. Carter, vice-president, Dr. Fisk, Dr. Totten, &c., are forgotten; but then, they are only Americans with no English blood in their veins. The first man in Colon would be no difficult task, as the whole white population does not amount to 2,000, exclusive of those attached to the railroad.

Mr. Tate, with the advice of Mr. Cowan, "thought it his duty to dismiss me," now, Mr. Tate and myself were joint-superintendents. These are the exact words of the bond—"To superintend with me such operations at the mine as we may think requisite."

The tenor of the whole extract, published in your Journal, is so ambiguous, so full of misrepresentations, frivolous accusations, and insinuations, that I am at a loss how effectually grapple with such a phantom concoction. As I have commenced legal proceedings to recover damages for breach of contract, I must, to follow my "illustrious predecessor," forbear saying any more for the moment, hoping that no word or strain contained will be tortured into abuse.

R. H. COLLYER, M.D.
35, Winchester-row, New-road, March 3.

MINING AS A SPECULATION, OR INVESTMENT.

SIR.—A deal has been said from time to time, and particularly of late, as to mining being the best investment of the day. I entertain such an opinion to a certain extent, as it is provided the mines are well selected; but when we take them as a whole, the percentage paid is very low. Is it to be wondered at, when we look around and discover that one-fourth of the mines in your List are not situated in mining districts, and that another fourth of them are on old dead lodes, not deserving the outlay of a single shilling, and are brought out by parties whose aim is not legitimate mining, but nefarious practices? During my last annual round, I selected 20 young mines, and 19 dividend-paying ones, from the whole mass in Cornwall and Devon, which I framed into two lists, to dispose of to friends, with general remarks. A single share in each of the young or progressive mines could then have been purchased for 47*1/2*; they are now selling at 13*1/2*. Five of them are gone into the Dividend List, and have paid back 7*1/2*. These mines paid, after deducting calls, above 150 per cent. A single share in each of the dividend-paying mines would have cost about 33*1/2*. If I take Mr. Cuel's list as a guide, at the end of the year they were selling for 49*1/2*, besides having paid in dividends 6*1/2*: making together 53*1/2*—profit, 19*1/2*, or above 50 per cent. By this statement, it will be seen that young mines, well selected, pay better than those in the Dividend List.

Included in my last year's lists were Wheal Exmouth and Adams, and Sortridge Consols, which I certainly told against me. They have sadly disappointed many of my friends. It was not for want of ore, either; therefore, I consider them mines that should have come out strong in the Dividend List, as they are shallow mines, and easy for water to ground speedily, with but little timber required, excepting still timber; and, I again repeat, plenty of ore. Then, I say, there is a fault somewhere, and I am confident it is not in the yield of ore. If these mines will not pay, what will they do in depth? I ask all those who have inspected them, where they will go to find two shallow mines that throw up more ore, and that could be worked to a better advantage? Look at Tamar Silver-Lead Mine, 31*1/2* fms. deep, working (I might say) under every disadvantage, with only one shaft; and they dress nearly 100 tons of lead per month—their monthly out is not 100*1/2*.

Then look at Wheal Exmouth and Adams, raising the same quantity of ore, and the mines scarcely under the edit; but they show such enormous costs, that they pay little or no dividends. Respecting Sortridge Consols, she is a mine with easy ground, and only 50 fms. from the surface; and I see, by your Journal, that their monthly costs are more than 12*1/2* (exclusive of the machinery), which is 20*1/2* per month.

Again, I notice Lybridge, a mine 70 fms. deep, with two larger engines than Sortridge Consols, raising 40 tons of lead per month, which costs as much to dress as all Sortridge ore; and they estimate 12*1/2* to pay the expenses of the next three months. If I were a shareholder in either Exmouth or Sortridge, I certainly should propose to call in Mr. Wolstan, or some other able person, to take the helm, who could steer a little closer to the wind.

I am led to make these remarks from having called my friends' attention to these mines, as likely to become good dividend-paying ones. They now feel rather disengaged at the results. I am sorry to say that no one is safe in taking the prospects of a mine as his guide. He has also to ascertain who the parties are that take the lead, and scrutinise their proceedings, before he ventures to recommend it to a friend. I intend going my annual round in a few weeks, but I shall certainly be very careful, and most likely omit from my list the before-named mines, and also all bo-peep parties who consider they have promising young mines, or bona-fide dividend-paying ones, on their writing me. I will furnish them, and furnish a report gratis, if required. It is on these grounds that I advised the establishment of a Mining Investment Company, as I am quite sure it will pay well under good management.

Wellscombe, Somerset, March 3.

N. ENSOR.

ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICITY IN MINE AFFAIRS—DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.

SIR.—There is no part of the Cost-book System, perhaps, more useful, and at the same time more neglected, in London, than that of its general meetings. In the counties of Devon and Cornwall, almost every adventurer conversant with the nature of mines takes an interest in such public proceedings; but here, they are so neglected as generally to become merely the ordinary ones of the committee in everything else in name.

This evil, I think, may be remedied by submitting beforehand to the shareholders my proposition that one of their body deems of sufficient importance to merit investigation previous to such general meetings. It is true the bare knowledge of such propositions might be diffused by means of circulars, but little good would be effected in comparison to that arising from a public discussion in your Journal, by which those ignorant on the matter might be enlightened, and a powerful combination formed, either to support or defeat the measures in question. For this reason, I claim with confidence an insertion in your valuable Journal, and therefore proceed to the more direct object of my letter.

For some time, Sir, I have been largely interested in the Devon Burra Burra Mine—a mine whose future prospects have been as highly praised by many of your correspondents as the errors of its management have been blamed. In proof of the first assertion, permit me to quote an extract from that able letter, on the "Great Mining District of Tavistock—No. 5," which appeared in your Journal of Dec. 15. Its author says, and that at a period of considerable despondency to many:—"What is the great Gatepost lode in the Devon Burra Burra Mine but one of these cross-courses? and is not the same which runs, about a mile to the east of Tavy River, north of Tavistock, into Wheal Friendship, being, no doubt, the Wheal Betsey lode? The carbonate and red oxide of copper in the Gatepost lode (cross-course) indicate the very near vicinity to a great deposit of copper ore. It is one of the most interesting pieces of mineral ground, and comparatively untried in many points, that I know of." In respect of my second assertion, as to mismanagement, it is always considered to be proved, when a considerable expenditure produces no good result in the shape of a dividend; yet shareholders should remember that fortune rarely favours an undertaking, like that of Wheal Maria, with a prompt and inexpensive discovery; and further, that the money spent has not been altogether fruitless, for it has not only given such intimate knowledge of our set, as to render success more certain in future operations, led to fresh discoveries, but it has also, in the eyes of practical and experienced miners, enhanced the value of our property, because no shaft has been sunk without discovering ore, although the quantity brought to grass has been incommensurate with the money spent to obtain it. I have said fresh discoveries have been made, but it is not my intention to allude to the three lodes west of the great cross-course, on one of which the new shaft is being sunk; but to one some distance to the east, which, in the opinion of Capt. Williams, of Wheal Friendship, and Capts. Sparge and Lord, of our own mine, is of so promising a character, that they recommend the sinking of a trial shaft, and believe it to be the most northern of our lodes. Should this be the case, the whole of our lodes will run through the entire length of our set, and the eastern portion of it, hitherto little esteemed and much neglected, becomes of importance and value; and it is in reference to this portion I found my first proposition—which is, that the directors, at the next general meeting, shall be empowered to dispose of a moiety of the set—that is, the portion situated from 198 fms. east of the great cross-course. Nor let any one imagine the set would be split up into insignificant parts; for each would be upwards of half a mile in length, east and west, very much larger than the usual run of mines; and a capital, I think, might be obtained by its sale, to render further subscription unnecessary for the prosecution of works on the portion we should retain.

My next proposition has reference to an augmentation of the number of shares; not with the desire of apparently lessening the amount of ensuing calls, for I feel confident they will be reduced one-half—viz., to 5s. per share, in consequence of the undertaking being free from debt; of its possessing all requisite machinery, which has been estimated at a present value of 40*1/2*, to the adventurers; and of our being able to avail ourselves of water-power to a considerable extent: therefore, on this head, there is no need of so paltry a deception. But it is with a view to lessen, in some measure, the evil attendant on all small companies—that of finding an assured market; for before and immediately after the last special meeting, when a small number of shares were forfeited, a considerable number of shares changed hands at a price not, in my estimation, commensurate with their value, but one scarcely to be credited by the few allowing their shares to be forfeited. It appears to me, if the shares of a company can be augmented without injury to its character, by so doing we increase its sphere of action, and render its market more assured. I, therefore, intend to propose, at our next general meeting, that the number of the shares in the Devon Burra Burra Mine shall be doubled, which will be to give two shares for every one held in the company.—Bucksbury, March 5.

R. BEVAN.

WHEAL TRELAUNY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—As a shareholder in Wheal Trellawny, I beg leave to differ altogether from the views respecting that mine, contained in a paragraph in your Journal, page 116, and in a letter signed "A Shareholder," page 138.

So far from the larger London shareholders wishing any change in the management, at least as relates to financial matters, and the appointment of a paid secretary, I am aware they are opposed to the measure, and I trust that they, with the help of the local shareholders, will prevent its being carried out. Those best acquainted with the management of mines know that, in the long run, no plan answers so well, both with respect to economy and efficiency, as having a respectable local purser, well acquainted with mining and mining accounts, and whose character is a guarantee against jobbing (either in shares or the supply of materials), and who may be safely entrusted with the company's moneys.

It is notorious that there are gentlemen in every mining district as trustworthy in all these particulars as any secretary we can choose in London, and by employing such an one we get a respectable head office run the spot, where he is doubly valuable, and at an expense much less than that needed for a London secretary and offices.

If we think we have reason to be dissatisfied with the management of our property, let us not be looking in the wrong direction for a remedy, but rather have the mine inspected by some first-rate mine agent, who is acquainted with the district, and get him to suggest, if he can, any improvements in our mode of working.

Depend upon it, we shall not mend our circumstances by changing an active supervision at the mine for a feeble one at an office in London; and, with respect to the necessity of a committee for the purpose of examining bills before payment, and of

sending the monthly report to your office, the latter may be sent you direct from the mine, thus placing every shareholder on the same footing, in respect of information; and it is the duty of the purser to ascertain that the bills are correct, both as to the delivery of the goods and the prices charged. There is time enough at mine meetings to examine the vouchers and accounts for two or three months, but if this appears unsatisfactory to persons not conversant with such matters, let one or two shareholders be named at each meeting, as auditors, to examine the accounts and vouchers before their presentation to the succeeding meeting.

March 4. — A LONDON SHAREHOLDER.

LLANDUDNO MINES.

SIR.—In last week's Journal it is stated that the Llandudno shares, "upon which 2*1/2* each have been paid in full, have long been a dead letter in the market." I am at a loss to conceive upon what grounds such a statement should have been made, seeing that all the shares are held by few individuals, who have never offered them to the public. I believe the mine has never appeared in your Share List, and I much doubt if a single share has been sold since the company was formed. For very many years previous to the purchase by the present company the mine was worked up tribute only, the men being allowed to drive rise, or refuse, and to fill up levels, sumps, &c., with water. Any one acquainted with mining will readily conceive what great labour, expense, and time would of necessity be required to restore such a mine to something like a fair workable state. Many a worse mine has cut a dashing figure in your Journal; and had there been a wish to get up the price of shares, for the purpose of making money out of people's pockets as it is (as it is often the case), instead of from the produce of the mine itself, I apprehend there would have been no great difficulty in doing so. Probably you will admit this, when I inform you that over 500*1/2* worth of copper ores were sold from these mines in 1855.—March 4.

A SHAREHOLDER.

VALUE OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM PRACTICAL MEN.—Our "Bal Captain" has again looked in, and I welcome him heartily. No one more truly appreciates the services he has rendered to the advertising public by his series of reports than that eccentric fellow, "Ops," and he fixes his vision rather wistfully on the subject of his promised letter. The sphere of utility he has indicated to the practical mining community will, it is to be hoped, be fully occupied, and the able exposition of his views is enhanced by the paramount importance of the subject of which he treats. The force of his good example has been well exemplified by "R. J.," but while our "Bal Captain" has been "resting a little," we have had for him no parallel.

WHEAL MORGAN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—Mr. John Thomas replies to a paragraph in the "Notices" of the *Mining Journal*, respecting this mine, and his report thereon. His novitiate, under Capt. Matthew Francis particularly, may well entitle him to confidence. Whether Wheal Morgan be well or ill managed, is the immediate province of the shareholders to judge.

WHEAL SURPRISE has thoroughly astounded Mr. Andrew Drew. He differs with Capt. Thomas Dunn, and Capt. Thomas Dunn differs pretty considerably with him—*C'est tout, voilà!*

As I conclude, I merely whisper to you that I just now peeped across the Channel at your "Dublin Correspondent." If I could speak Irish, I would most certainly suggest to him the favour of giving us a few hints concerning the "gold districts" of our Sister Isle. She has an ancient right to great consideration on this point. Why does she not arouse her, and exercise those faculties she so eminently possesses?

March 6.

[TRANSLATION.]

SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—In your Journal of the 9th inst. I have read that Messrs. Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., of Paris, state that "the establishment of a *Credit Mobilier* in Spain will probably give an impetus to many excellent enterprises in that country, and that the shareholders of the San Fernando Mining and Smelting Company would be glad to learn that active negotiations were in progress with influential parties, with a view of reforming the management, and of replacing the affair in its proper position, as a good and productive company."

Are we to understand by this that the *Credit Mobilier*, which they are about establishing in Spain, will take our society under its direction? If so, there can be no doubt each shareholder will have cause to feel himself highly gratified, but I much fear it is nothing of the kind. The present directors of the San Fernando Company, I have every reason to believe, are greatly in want of funds, the capital raised being insufficient; but I also believe their sentiments to be too pure to intentionally lead the shareholders into error by presenting reports as erroneous as that inserted in your Journal, where it is stated that the monthly returns are 150 tons, of the value of 30*1/2*. I must attribute this statement to a great mistake, or to a typographical error, they wishing, probably, to say 100*1/2*, which is about the actual value, after deducting the Government dues and the rent of the mines, which is pretty considerable, being 11 per cent. of the products for one mine, and 4*1/2* per annum for the other. At Madrid, every one interested in the mines of Linares, where those of the San Fernando Company are situated, knows that the ore sells at 32 reals the quintal, or 7*1/2* tons per ton (the San Fernando Company has sold at this price, and even less—I know), or 12*1/2*, for the 150 tons, instead of 30*1/2*; the company, however, does not always sell its ore, when it smelts it the produce is a little larger.

The San Fernando ore contain about 73 per cent. of lead, and 12 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. The lead sells, at La Carolina, at 60 reals the quintal, or 13*1/2* tons per ton. These figures might possibly have been the basis of the calculations for the 150 tons of ore. As one interested in the San Fernando Company, I hope on, and am confident, that the concern, if conducted with intelligence and the greatest economy, will produce satisfactory results, and especially if the strictest truth be adhered to in the reports of *Messieurs les Administrateurs*.

PAULINO SERRANO.

Madrid, Feb. 29.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CUBERT UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. MOCATTI in the chair.

MR. FOULKES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

THE CHAIRMAN said the report of Captain S. Richards would be read, and the committee had requested him to attend the meeting. He (the Chairman) should not trouble them with any observations, as from the well-known character of Captain Richards, whatever was elicited from him every reliance could be placed upon.

Mr. FOULKES then read the following report:

March 1.—The 75 fm. level is driven 1*1/2* fm. north, and 3 fms. south of Trebellen engine-shaft; together, 4*1/2* fms.; the lode so far will average about 15 in. wide, and worth from 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fm. I expect we shall soon get an improvement in both these ends, as they are approaching the run of the shoots of ore passed through in the 66 and other shallower levels; a reference to the section will explain this. The north end would have been extended further by this time, but the men have been engaged cutting plate, which will be completed in a few days, when the driving will be pushed on with all speed. The 66 fm. level is extended north of said shaft about 16 fms.; the last few fathoms have produced about 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the present end the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth full 6 cwt. per fm., and of an exceedingly promising appearance. The circumstance of having a productive lode in the end proves one of two things, either that it is a new bunch of lead, or that the ore ground has lengthened from the 56 to the 66, either of which is a good feature in this part of the mine. The stopes in the back of this level, south of the shaft, are worth about 8 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, which is of much importance in developing the mine. I have in former reports explained that the situation of this shaft is such as to more easily get at most all our bunches of lead from the present bottom downwards. We have had good speed in getting home both the 56 and 66 fm. levels to Towsey's shaft, and from present appearances we expect this shaft will be holed to the 66 in about six weeks from this time. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, both north and south of the engine-shaft, are producing about 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The support is down 6*1/2* fms. below the 66 fm. level; the lode at the bottom is about 1 foot wide, with a little lead, and very promising appearance, but the ground is still hard. I hope, however, that we shall soon get through this bar into easier ground, when the lode no doubt will be found productive, as it is in the line for one of our main shafts of ore, and perhaps the hardness of the ground has caused it to underlay south faster. I have in my two last reports explained that the situation of this shaft is such as to more easily get at most all our bunches of lead from the present bottom downwards. We have had good speed in getting home both the 56 and 66 fm. levels to Towsey's shaft, and from present appearances we expect this shaft will be holed to the 66 in about six weeks from this time. The stopes in the back of the 56 fm. level, both north and south of the engine-shaft, are producing about 3 cwt. of lead per fm. 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by Mr. Foulkes in getting them, and the zeal that gentleman had exhibited for the general benefit of the company. (Hear.) He would now move that the report and accounts be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the shareholders. The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether Mr. Ensor's claim had been paid?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative. He believed Mr. Ensor now made a claim for 71. 7s. for a month's salary. It would be remembered at the last meeting the committee were directed by the shareholders to change the office, and he considered they had been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Foulkes, who, with the exception of Mr. Cumberlege, was a stranger to the members of the committee. He (the Chairman) could say he had received the greatest attention from Mr. Foulkes, who, no doubt, has considered him a very troublesome customer, as he has sometimes called three or four times a day upon him. However, as the committee had elected him, it was necessary that the shareholders should confirm the appointment; he would, therefore, move a resolution to that effect.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously, as also another resolution, appointing Capt. S. Richards purser, for the purpose of enabling him to take certain proceedings against the defaulters.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one subject of great importance to the adventurers. In consequence of the large outlay made, he had memorialised the lords either to forego the dues for a time, or make a considerable reduction, and Sir Richard Vyvyan had kindly consented to reduce the dues from 1-18th to 1-30th. They should now propose to make a call of 2s. 6d. upon 9000 shares, payable on or before Saturday, the 24th inst. This would enable them to clear up all their debts, and leave a balance upon the other side.

Mr. NORTHCROFT wished to know whether it was advisable to make such a call in the present state of the market for the shares?

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the mine would stand much better if out of debt. Mr. PHILLIPS said, in point of fact, they had no property now. The greatest object of the committee was to make it a property, and he felt satisfied they would all be benefited by a 2s. 6d. call.

Mr. CARLYLE moved, as an amendment, that a call of 2s. be made.

Mr. MILLER supported a 2s. 6d. call, as he was satisfied it would place the property in a better position.

Mr. CUMBERLEGE said the committee had to give a bill, for which they were personally responsible, and had to renew it; and he did not think it was the wish of the shareholders to place them again in that position. (Hear.)

Mr. CARLYLE said, as the general feeling of the meeting appeared to be in favour of a call of 2s. 6d., he should withdraw his amendment.

The original resolution was then put, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were also passed, authorising the committee to take proceedings in the Stannaries' Court, or to adopt any other course they might deem necessary for the recovery of the calls in arrear; and also, that the secretary should not be removed, except by a resolution passed at a general meeting, of which fourteen days' notice should be given to every shareholder.

The committee and auditors were re-appointed, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman and officers of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt gratified at the renewed mark of confidence placed in him, and they might rely upon his unremitting attention for the benefit of the concern.—The proceedings then terminated.

WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 2, Artillery-place, Finsbury, on Friday,

Mr. W. L. CUMBERLEGE in the chair.

Mr. ENSOR (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, and the following report, from Capts. T. Carpenter and H. East:

Wheal Edward, March 1.—The diagonal shaft is down 6 fathoms 2 feet below the 54 fm. level. Martin's winze, sinking below the 51 fm. level, is down 3 fms.; the lode in the western end of winze is 5 ft. wide, worth 40s. per fm. This winze was commenced immediately east of the shoot of ore; the main part of the bunch will be met with in course of sinking. The lode in the 54 fm. level east is worth 36s. per fm.; driving by six men, at 6s. per fm. The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of 54 east, is worth 10s. per fm., stoping by four men, at 3s. per fm. The lode in the 41 east's stope, in back of 54 east, is worth 12s. per fm. The lode in the 41 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, mandic, and spots of copper ore; driving by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm. We weighed at Calstock Quay, February 29. December and January ore, 69 tons 6 cwt., and we hope to sample by the end of March about 90 tons of good quality copper ore.

Mr. ENSOR observed, that Mr. W. Watson had that morning received a report on the mine from Capt. J. T. Phillips, of Wheal Zion, which had been placed in the hands of the committee, and which it was thought desirable to read. Under date Aug. 4, Capt. Phillips reported as follows:

Wheal Zion, March 4.—For me to make any remarks on the extent of this sett, or the distance the levels have been extended, would be altogether superfluous. The operations have been carried on in a very proper and mining-like manner, and I am pleased to say, brought to a successful issue. The lode in the 54 fm. level east appears to be large, no south wall in sight; an improvement has taken place here since you have passed through a small cross course, which is now about 15 ft. behind the end; the composition of the lode is good, mixed with gossan, and a very kindly spar, producing about 3 tons of ore to the fathom, worth 10s. per ton. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of the 54 fm. level, 12 fms. east of engine-shaft, from which point a pair of men are stoping west, where the lode will produce 4 tons to the fathom, worth 12s. per ton; this shoot of ore appears to be from 4 to 5 fms. long. In the 41 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, peach, and mandic, of a very promising character, producing 2 tons per fm., worth 7s. per ton. In the 41 west there is a large kindly lode, producing stones of copper ore; the killas here appear to be a little improved, probably you are getting near a cross-course. There appears to be a more white, soft, and, if possible, a more congenial channel of ground coming into the flat-rod shaft, from the north, with very beautiful droppers of ore falling into the lode; this, no doubt, will be found to have a very beneficial effect on the lode in going deeper, which is your most important object to carry forward. The men were in full course of working when we inspected, and the air in all the levels was good; as this may not be the case when the wind is in another quarter, you may require additional ventilation, which can be done the most effectually and the most economically in the way Capt. Carpenter proposes—viz., by a communication with Arthur, or an air-shaft in the eastern part of the mine. There is one point to which I beg to call your particular attention, in reference to other lodes, which to the present time have shown nothing more than favourable indications: and this is to the favourable channel of ground now in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft, apparently dipping to the south; being persuaded that this channel of ground will have a beneficial effect on these lodes, at deeper levels, when they fall in contact with each other. The sinking of the flat-rod shaft, as previously stated, is your first object, in order to get deeper levels, driving through the grey ground which is being laid open at the 41 and 54 fm. levels: every object which came in the way of this should be turned aside for a more convenient time.

Mr. LIBRI said, that as Capt. Carpenter was present he would, no doubt, be happy to answer any questions in reference to the operations at the mine.

Capt. CARPENTER expressed his willingness to give every information in his power.

Mr. LIBRI enquired if they were likely to raise sufficient ore to meet the costs for the next three months?

Capt. CARPENTER replied, he could safely say that the produce would cover the costs; and by the end of the present month they would probably sample 90 tons.

Mr. C. POWELL wished to know the amount of the cost-sheets?

Capt. CARPENTER: about 700/- for two months.

Mr. FOORD asked if the produce calculated on was for ore in sight?

Mr. ENSOR said, it was for ore in course of dressing.

Mr. P. WATSON enquired how far they had to drive to reach the boundary line?

Capt. CARPENTER: About 25 fms., including the 5 fms. held in reserve. The ground varied, and was sometimes hard; but it invariably happened that the richer the lode, the softer the ground became.

Mr. NORTHCROFT remarked, that it would take nine months to complete the driving.

Mr. W. WATSON thought it could be accomplished in a much shorter time, by placing six men to drive from Wheal Arthur towards Wheal Edward, and six from Wheal Edward towards Arthur.

Capt. CARPENTER believed that the boundary might be reached by driving in the manner proposed by Mr. Watson, in about four or five months.

Mr. LIBRI had caused the mine to be inspected some 15 days since, and had received a most encouraging report.

Capt. CARPENTER never, in the course of his experience, knew the mine to look so well as it did at present. They had a good course of ore in the 54 end east, and also in the winze in the bottom.

Mr. FOORD would like to know if Capt. Carpenter could give any information about the shaft which was being sunk?

Capt. CARPENTER could not at present, but in five or six weeks they would reach the level.—Mr. P. WATSON asked what was the estimated value of the lode from which the stones on the table were taken?

Capt. CARPENTER considered it worth 40s. per fathom.

Mr. C. WATSON enquired if the specimens before them were from the 10 west, on the north lode in Wheal Arthur, going towards Wheal Edward?

Capt. CARPENTER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. P. WATSON considered they were likely to have a valuable lode in the winze sinking beneath the adit, 10 fms. west of it, and it was probable the same lode would be found in Wheal Edward.

The subject then dropped; and Mr. ENSOR read the financial statement for the quarter, from which the following particulars are condensed:—

Balance last andt	£532 12 2
Copper ore sold	1441 0 2
Carriage of ore	5 10 5
Whm shives, sold Wood Mine	2 7 6
Calls received	1536 0 0 = £3517 13 3

Mine costs, Oct. to Jan.	1535 13 10
Accountant	16 15 0
Sundries	5 9 8 = 1537 18 6

Balance in favour of mine	£1950 14 9
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The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of the mine, 401 12s. 7d., which with contingent assets, 1919s. 2s. 2d., would, if realised, leave a balance of 1959s. 1ds. 9d. to the credit of the company.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the accounts and reports.

Mr. JOHN OLIVER would like to ask Capt. Carpenter a question in reference to the accounts. He saw that the mine costs for Nov. were 464s. 17s. 8d., whilst those for January only amounted to 314s. 2s. 1d. He wished to know from what cause so large a difference arose?

Capt. CARPENTER explained, that the ores were sold every two months, and the dues varied in amount. They were in the habit of paying dues bi-monthly, consequently for the month in which they were charged the cost-sheets were heavier than when they were not. Independent of which, the stores purchased, such as coal, &c., were taken in stock, and entered in the succeeding cost-sheet.

The accounts and reports were then received and adopted.

Mr. ENSOR said, that the question of the Chancery suit, Libri v. Bettley and others, was in a fair way of being settled; and the committee now asked the shareholders to pass a resolution, enabling them to arrange it on such terms and conditions as they might think proper.

After some observations from the Chairman, Messrs. Powell, Libri, Watson, and others, a motion to that effect was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ENSOR now called attention to a letter from Mr. W. Watson, applying for an increase of salary. The letter was received February 23, and was brought under the notice of the committee on the 25th, who came to the determination of recommending at the general meeting an increase from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per month.

Mr. NORTHCROFT did not think they were fairly remunerating their captain, and he

would suggest that his salary also be increased. They were now paying him 3s. 3d. per month, and he would move that it be raised to 4s. 4d. per month.

Mr. C. WATSON quite agreed with Mr. NORTHCROFT, but thought that Capt. Carpenter's salary, if increased at all, should be 5s. 5d.

Mr. NORTHCROFT assented, and the motion was agreed to.

The committee of management, Messrs. Libri, Northern, Seward, Cumberlege, and C. Watson were, on the motion of Mr. Foord, re-elected for the ensuing quarter; and after a vote of thanks and confidence to Messrs. W. Watson, T. Carpenter, and H. East, which was duly acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, the meeting separated.

WHEAL EMMA (BUCKFASTLEIGH) MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held at Totnes, on Wednesday, Mr. J. E. SQUARK in the chair.

A large number of shareholders were present. The accounts, of which the following is a summary, having been previously audited, were passed:—

Balance due to the purser, Dec. 5, 1855. £160 12 2

Labour cost for Nov. £57 4 4

" " Dec. 226 1 4

" " Jan. 187 9 11 = 374 3 5

Liabilities to Dec. 1855. 545 8 6

Trade men's bills to March. 134 7 3 = £1301 3 0

By sale of ore. 1136 1 3

Timber, Brook Wood 17 9 1

Ditto, Wheal Trebby 12 2 8 = 1165 12 10

Leaving £135 10 8

February cost. £180 19 3

Agency. 13 13 0

Liabilities, as per list. 420 0 0 = 615 0 2

Total balance against mine £750 10 10

The accounts showed that the total expenditure on the mine had been 2417. 3s. 9d., of which 990s. 6s. 6d. had been for labour, and 1426s. 17s. 3d. for plant and materials. A call of 5s. per share (1000s.) was made.

Capt. Sprague stated that there was 800t. to 900t. worth of ore dressed.

The following report, of Mr. Jehu Hitchins and Capt. Sprague, were read:—

Feb. 26.—Permit me to state, that having again to-day inspected this adventure, I am much gratified to find the expectations of my former report are, as far as the workings have since progressed, been fully realized. The adit end, which had then been extended into a less productive and for a short distance, smaller part of the lode, yet presented such a kindly appearance, that I anticipated it would soon again be in consequence, which has been the case; for it is not only yielding from 1 to 2 tons of yellow sulphate and some crystallized red oxide of copper in fluor-spars occasionally, varying in quantity, but has opened out to 3½ or 4 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, and, in my opinion, most promising to hold on both in depth and length, as the lode where seen in the back in advance of the end westerly is of a most promising character. In the past two months there have been two tributary pitches working in the back, west of the shaft—one with two men at 4s., and the other with four men at 3s. 11d.; these are three pitches set, with four men in each, at the respective tribute of 4s., 3s., and 3s. in 17s., from which there will be raised a proportionately increased quantity, according as the ore may hold up. It being so good at so shallow a point below surface is a very extraordinary although not an isolated case; therefore, a falling off, should such suddenly happen, which, however, I do not much fear, will in nowise, in my opinion, materially affect the fair prospects of this most fortunate discovery, held, too, with the ore from the driving in the adit, which is now about 5 ft. wide, and very promising throughout, having ores occasionally in either end. This looks well, as about this point the lode first becomes productive in driving the adit. The engine-wheel is at work, the pumps down, and the connecting-rods therewith complete, and ready for resuming sinking, which will at once be commenced. The crusher is also in course of erection, and will be ready in a short time. I have only to add my congratulations at your good prospects, and to advise a spirited prosecution, such as they deserve, and that when the adit shall have been communicated with the western air-shaft, which should at once be sunk, a cross-cut be extended north or south, or probably both directions, in order to cut any parallel lodes or lodes which may exist near, for I have a presentiment that the one you are now working on is not alone in your set.

Feb. 27.—The adit has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. in the last month; the lode is now about 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, fluor-spars, and copper ore, and will yield about 1½ ton per fm. of yellow copper ore. The engine-shaft is now down to the depth of 5 fms. 4 ft. below the adit level, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capel, and ore, looking very promising for producing large quantities of ore at a deeper level. The ground is very easy for sinking. We have set 7 fms. certain for 77s., when completed, the shaft will be 12 fms. under the adit. We have three pitches working in the back of the adit level, at the different tributaries of 3s., 6d., 4s., and 3s. in 17s. We have now about 90 tons of ore dressed, upwards of 70 tons of which are on the wharf at Totnes. The wheel for pumping is in full operation, and no doubt, on such very liberal terms. The engine-shaft has been completed to the adit, and sunk 5 fms. below the course of the lode, which is full 5 ft. wide, and very promising throughout, having ores occasionally in either end. This looks well, as about this point the lode first becomes productive in driving the adit. The engine-wheel is at work, the pumps down, and the connecting-rods therewith complete, and ready for resuming sinking, which will at once be commenced. The crusher is also in course of erection, and will be ready in a short time. I have only to add my congratulations at your good prospects, and to advise a spirited prosecution, such as they deserve, and that when the adit shall have been communicated with the western air-shaft, which should at once be sunk, a cross-cut be extended north or south, or probably both directions, in order to cut any parallel lodes or lodes which may exist near, for I have a presentiment that the one you are now working on is not alone in your set.

Feb. 28.—The adit has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. in the last month; the lode is now about 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, fluor-spars, and copper ore, and will yield about 1½ ton per fm. of yellow copper ore. The engine-shaft is

Mason might be a very honest man, but a company might be ruined as much by incapacity as dishonesty, and he believed they would never prosper under Capt. Mason's management, who stated there was \$5000 worth of ore in sight, but only \$2000 worth had been taken away.

Capt. Juan Hincapie said, as to the quantity of ore, he believed there was 50000 worth in sight; although he could not say positively, yet, from what he had seen, he believed he should be safe in putting down that amount. With respect to raising the ore, although they would pay the same amount per ton, there would be a considerable saving effected if the operations were extended, as unwatering the mine, agency, and many other charges would be the same, if even double the quantity of ore were raised. What he wished to impress upon them was, to carry on as much work as quickly as possible, but if they only rose ore, without doing it, the ore ground would soon be worn out, and they might then judge the position they should be in. The appearances of the mine were such, that had it been in England it would have been jumped at as a most promising speculation. They ought to sink the shaft below the 10 fm. level, as all the indications fully warranted them in going deeper, and the more levels opened, the work could be carried on, with greater economy, and although mining to an extent was always uncertain, they were fully justified in making the trials named.

Mr. Nokes said, he was solicitor to the company, and being a large shareholder, felt great interest in the undertaking. He wished to know whether they had not some difficulty in keeping the water under, and what the expense of erecting a small engine would be? — Mr. HITCHINSON said they were doing the work very comfortably at the present time with mules, and he did not think there was any economy in having a steam-engine, which would involve a considerable expense.

The CHAIRMAN said, as certain observations had been made about Mr. Mason, he must remind them that the directors could not confine themselves to selecting the most clever miners. They had to obtain a gentleman who understood the language and habits of the Spanish people, and in this respect they had completely succeeded; and every week Mr. Mason was getting more experienced in mining.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know how many shares were now held? — The CHAIRMAN replied 13,700. A resolution, making a call of 1s. per share, was then unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING IN ST. AGNES DISTRICT.

Several important discoveries have lately been made in this district, which bid fair to bring it under the favourable notice of mining investors. At one time it was the first tin-producing district in the country; and is also traversed by several valuable copper lodes. With the exception of one or two mines, the workings have all been made comparatively shallow, and very large returns of both copper and tin have been made from above the adit level. — POLBERNO CONSOLS, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, tin mine in the country, having been almost uninterruptedly profitably worked for upwards of two centuries, was, until very recently, still making the largest returns of tin. — GREAT WHEAL VOR has now eclipsed it, but its returns are now from 20 tons to 25 tons per month, although the explorations are comparatively limited. Adjoining this, on the south-west, is TREVAUNANCE MINE, which, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, has returned profits of upwards of 200,000*l.* from above the adit level, below which the lodes pass into other sets. This mine is still being profitably worked. — WEST POLBERNO, immediately to the west of the last two mines, and on the same run of lodes, has been in working by the present company about two years: it is a most promising adventure, with every appearance of making dividends before the expiration of the present year. Ample machinery is erected, and at work. In the south part of the mine, on one of the lodes, a large extent of copper and tin ground has been laid open, and a new lode lately cut, worth, in the end 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore; this part of the mine is more than paying costs. In the centre of the set, on the North Seal hole lode, the engine-shaft is 8 fms. under the adit (63 fms. from surface), sinking in easy ground, lode 3 ft. wide, impregnated with malleable copper throughout; 10 fms. to the east a winze has been commenced, and is sinking through a fine course of ore, worth 40*l.* per fm.; this run of ore is shortly expected to be met with at the shaft. Standing to the east of the beforenamed mines, is WHEEL KITTY, which, under the present management, seems likely shortly to return dividends. The returns of tin during the past few months have doubled. The various ends are opening out well, and the tribute department improving. — WHEEL ELLEN has just commenced to be re-worked. A 24-in. engine is being erected, and will prove the lodes under the adit, above which upwards of 80,000*l.* worth of copper ores have been raised by a former company. — SOUTH WHEAT ELLEN has just sampled its first parcel of ore, of 64 tons, and a similar quantity is expected in two months' time. The workings are at present above the 20 fathom level.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from Jan. 22 to Feb. 5: — At RAIPAS, the workings are prosecuted with the usual regularity, but the produce is still below our expectations. The prospects, however, continue favourable, and we are now anticipating remunerative results when the bottom workings are resumed. — At OLD MINE, during the past fortnight, the returns from Bergmeister's have been less than usual, and the lode still gets smaller. In the east stopes the lode continues regular, being from 5 to 7 feet wide, and yielding about 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the tramroad continues small and poor, and the ground rather hard. We have intersected the lode on the north side of the cross-course in the shallow level, and have cut into it about 4 feet; it is composed chiefly of quartz and calcareous spar, with occasional good stones of ore. Although not rich, we propose commencing a winze to the south of cross-course, to prove the lode beyond this and the tramroad level. — At UNITED MINES, the lode in the 50th south continues to yield stones of ore, but is still intermixed with the country. — At MICHELL'S, there is no alteration in the new adit calling for remark; the tributaries are regularly working their pitches, and the returns are, on the whole, satisfactory. — C. TRELAWNE.

The Mariquita Company have received advices, of which the following is an abstract: — The SANTA ANA MINES, for the month of December—cost, \$7102, return, \$13,671. The MARMATO MINES, for the month of November—cost, \$14,462; return, \$17,800. The PURIMA MINES, for the month of December—cost, \$4177, return, \$4481. The above cost includes \$502, for a new stamping-mill.

The United Mexican Mining Association have a despatch from the chief commissioner, Major Farrell, R.A., dated Guanajuato, Jan. 28.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSÉ.—The necessity for timbering a part of the shaft has intervened with the process of deepening; the work of excavation is, however, resumed; 4½ varas have been excavated during the past week, making a total depth of 121 varas. The extraction from the pores of Dolores and San Francisco has continued, in the latter a notable improvement has been manifested, while the former has declined, — 135 carats of clean ore are now in the patio (mine yard), of which 75 carats are from San Francisco.

LA TRINIDAD.—The water has been overcome, and the communication of the cross-cut San Rafael with the vein accomplished; this took place on the 18th inst., since which 1½ varas have been driven in the lode, where some stones of fair ore have appeared. The specification of the vein towards the upper wall is continued, earnestly, as it is there (from the appearance in the upper workings of Jesus and San Arcadio) that Mr. Furber expects to meet one of superior quality. The buscones have continued to work on these points, where the ore though small in quantity, is rich; in the former (the pose of Jesus) a new front has been opened to the north; it is named San Antonio, and in it there is of a good ley, both in silver and gold. The sales by buscones (in the last fortnight) have amounted to \$1219, including the sale of the 23d inst., and for the four weeks ended Jan. 13, the amount of sales was \$2410.

ALDANA.—No works but of absolute necessity are carried on in this mine.

ZACATECAS CLAIMS.—The resumption of payments would depend mainly upon circumstances: a conductus was not expected to be sent to Vera Cruz for some time.

Quicksilver.—The price of this article remains as last quoted, — viz., price for cash \$6 per quintal, and \$6½ six months' credit. Stock in store and on hand, lbs. 12,463 10.

FINANCES IN MEXICO.—The available asset on Jan. 26, was \$3450 1 2, subject to liabilities. Balance in the hands of the Mexico agents to Dec. 31, \$13,133 9.

The Mexican and South American Company have received advices from their smelting establishment in Chili, by the Parana. From Herradura Smelting works, under date Jan. 15, Mr. Barnes reports that the stock-taking was nearly complete, and had lasted longer than it otherwise would, from his having introduced, for the first time, a new and accurate system. Smelting would be speedily resumed, and he had already been making contracts for ore for the new year, and had secured a sufficient supply of all description of ores, although he was endeavouring to reduce the large stocks on hand. The Isabela had sailed with about 70 tons of copper, and 190 tons of copper regulus. The Chaucer, with coals, had put in on her way to Caldera. The Mangosteen was so to unload her coals at Herradura. The Felicidade, Virginia, and Anne, had discharged ores. The Pathfinder had finished discharging. The Charles, with a cargo of coals, had just arrived. Two furnaces are being pulled down, and a new one being built. From Caldera smelting works advices are to Jan. 17— all going on well. Mr. Rodbard reports that he was reducing the working, in order to increase the establishment at Herradura. The Mangosteen had arrived with coals, but had been sent to Herradura. The Lucy Wright had arrived with sulphurates. The Chaucer was advised with a cargo of coals, having suffered much on the voyage, and it was considered necessary to survey her before putting a cargo of copper on board. It might, possibly, become necessary to charter another ship. From Tongoy, advices are to Jan. 15. The furnace was not relighted. Ores were coming in freely. The Anne and Virginia had carried cargoes of ore to Herradura. The Tortovali, advices are to Jan. 15—stock-taking was going on. The steamer Anne was on the 15th, at Herradura. Her machinery is in good order. The arrival at St. Thomas's of Mr. Tait, surgeon and supernumerary assayer, is reported. — The Nine sailed from Swansea on Feb. 27 with coals, and the Fazany on the 29th with bricks and coals. The Parga and United had been driven back by weather to Milford Haven, and sailed again on the 17th.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent, dated Jan. 14.—Chico: Price's shaft has been set at \$200 a ton, which is \$5 less than it was sunk for last; the shaft is now down to 45½ varas, and will be down to the 30 fm. level by the end of the month or thereabouts, when we shall cut plat, put in penthouse, and commence sinking below the 30 as quickly as possible, but before cutting plat at the 30, the shaft must be dialled to know what depth we must sink. I feel pleasure in saying there is a very promising lode in Price's shaft, but cannot say whether this is our main lode or not. There is nothing in our ends or winzes to notice. We have not done much in the stopes in the bottom of the 30 since I last wrote. We have been putting timber and securing the ground, consequently we have taken out but a small quantity of ore as yet; the lode is not so good as last reported, the Green lode is much the same. In the silver mines there is no particular change. Republican appears to be improving. The Esperanza is making fair progress, and we hope soon to have a good load of silver ore in the Clifton.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company have advices from Freiburg, to March 3. Their agent, Capt. L. Lindon, reports: — Teufelsgrund Lode: In the end, driving west on the Louisen level, the lode is ½ foot wide, with stones of ore; and, from the quantity of water coming from it, they hope it will shortly make returns. In No. 3 pitch the lode is yielding 4 cts. of ore per fm. In Wilhelm's level, in the end driving east, the lode is worth 3 cts. per fathom; and though the ground is hard, it has a promising appearance. The lode in pitches Nos. 9, 14, and 15, is worth from 3 to 6 cts. per fm., and improving. The lode in pitch No. 1 west is producing 3 cts. per fm., and improving. The lode in the pitch 11 b, is worth 4 cts. per fm.; in the 17 b east, 6 cts. per fm.; and 17 b west, 16 cts. per fm. The end, driving west from bottom of winze No. 3, is worth 5 cts. per fm., in fair ground. In pitch No. 12 south, in Trudper's level, the lode is worth 4 cts. per fm., or 18 tons 7 cts. of ore. At the smelting works they have finished smelting the material for their 20th campaign, and are now ready to melt the chifon.

The Fortuna Mining Company have advices to Feb. 25, from their agent, Capt. H. Thomas. No important alterations or improvements have taken place since last reported. In the cross-cut north from the fourth level, east of Taylor's

whim-shaft, they have cut the lode, but cannot say much about it definitely at present. It appears to be similar in quality to the lode in the third level, over this point, worth from 1 to 1½ ton per fm. The tribute pitches are turning out well, and the damage done to the walls of the bob-pit is repaired. They are clearing up the old adit from its mouth, and hope, when this is accomplished, to carry off the top water in time of floods. In this work they are making good progress.

The Linares Mining Company have advices from their agents, Capts. T. Ball, C. Tonkins, and H. Richards, dated Pozo Ancho, Feb. 25. West of engine-shaft little progress has been made, in consequence of the heavy floods, which have driven the water into the mine. In the 65, west of Don Carlos winze, the lode is worth 2 tons of lead per fm.: same level, on south lode, the lode is large and kindly, but not to value. Juan's winze, east of engine-shaft, sinking under the 65, west of Shaw's shaft, is worth 2 tons of lead per fm. Miguel's winze, sinking under the 55, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. In Parra's winze, sinking under the 45, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The 45, east of Alejandro's winze, is communicated to cross-cut, 6 fms. east of Taylor's shaft; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 55, east of Gua's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm.: same level, west of Thorne's, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in Cristobal's winze, sinking under the 45, 20 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is worth 4½ tons per fm. In Puerto's winze, under the 31, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 3½ tons per fm. The agents strongly recommend that Warne's engine be put to work, and the shaft sunk with all speed, to prevent the water delaying the eastern operations, and that they may be enabled to develop the western part of the sett.

The Clarence Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica received favourable advices yesterday. The communication had been effected between the adit and the 35 fm. level, they were clearing away the rubbish, and found the lode upwards of 14 feet wide, yielding fine copper ore. They were driving another adit to meet a 46 fm. level, and at the same time sinking the shaft which is now down about 38 fms. It was considered that the preliminary working was completed, and the mine clearly established; the only problem now to be solved was to prove whether it would be a valuable and productive concern, and which, it was expected, would in a short time be decided.

The Lusitanian Mining Company are in receipt of Capt. Chegwin's usual report on the Palha Mines, dated Feb. 27: — Basto's Lode: The shaftmen are getting on moderately with the cutting of the plat in the 18, at Taylor's engine-shaft. The lode in the stopes No. 1, is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fathom, but for the present is suspended. The lode in the stopes No. 2, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the back of the 8, is ½ foot wide, worth 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the stopes Nos. 3 and 4, east of the same shaft, and on the back of the 8, is 2 feet wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the adit level, driving east on the eastern hill, is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and stones of black ore. — House Lode: The lode in the 10, driving east of the old shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of a little flock of spots of lead, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10, driving west on the same shaft, is ½ foot wide, composed of white pumice, spots of lead, and stones of copper ore. — North Lode: The adit level opening on this lode shows it to be 2½ feet wide, composed of hard elvan, with a little gossan, and letting out a small stream of water. The lode is 1 foot wide. The 20 end east, on the same lode, is 1 foot wide, composed of tender spar and ore. We are driving a cross-cut north from the east shaft; we have hoisted the stopes in the back of the 10 up to the 10 fm. level, near the engine-shaft, and put the men in that bargain to stop north, following the north level; the lode is 1 foot wide, underlying south, and producing good stones of ore. We have sampled 123 tons of good ore; we have at present 17 tribute pitches working, and are sampling well for a good sample.

BOLENO WINE.—Wm. Roberts, March 1: There is no alteration in the ends since last reported by the meeting of Feb. 28.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, March 6: The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 presents the same features as when reported on last week. The lode in the rise above the 10 is about 14 in. wide, consisting of clay, barytes, and lead ore, worth for the latter from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per fathom. The shaft sinking on the rise from surface is nearly 3 fm. deep; but I think we are not on the same part of the lode as that we have in the rise. The lode splits at its get near the surface, consequently I expect we shall have short cross-cut to drive north. However, I hope to effect the communication in the ensuing week, when the 10 end and the 20 end will at once be resumed. The eastern slope continues to look well, still worth 15*l.* per fm.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, March 3: We have taken down the lode in the north end; it is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and lead throughout, with occasional tolerable good stones of ore. In the south end the lode is 15 in. wide, composed also of can, carbonate of lime, mastic, and lead ore.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams, March 1: The engine-shaft is now down 10 ft. under the adit, there is a large quantity of water, and the lode is everything that can be desired, most beautiful bright gossan, carbonate of lead and blende, nothing can be more favourable than the appearance of this lode at the present depth. The drawing-machine will be fit for the chain next week; and we shall now begin to lay our line of flat-rods for pumping the water as we sink the engine-shaft.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—William Cooke, March 1: I have been underground this morning, and find no alteration in any part of our drivings in the 60'. We have put the water stamps to work, and beat in a good bed, and are ready to begin stamping tinstuff. We have also got everything ready to haul the work from the tin tributaries in the beginning of next week.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, March 1: On caunter lode, in the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 20 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with stones of good ore. Four pitches were set to-day, one at 10*l.*, two at 12*l.*, and the other at 13*l.*, 92*l.*

CAMBRIAN GOLD MINE.—T. Andrew, March 5: On Monday last we put two men to stop on No. 3 lode, to break a quantity of stuff, in order to make a trial of it for gold, by a stamping process; the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of kindly looking quartz for gold, but I have not yet seen any visible gold in the lode. In the rise in No. 6 lode our progress is still slow; there is but little alteration in the aspect of the lode since my last report; on Saturday last we took out a good stone of visible gold. We are now driving east in the bottom of Robert's winze, and expect to have a communication to the rise very shortly; the lode in this place, in my opinion, looks as kindly for gold as the rise. Respecting our operations at surface, we are now enabled to fix the materials for the stamps; all the articles that were ordered of the Messrs. Harvey and Co., Hayle Foundry, which were sent from there in the ship Mellancar, safely arrived at Barmouth on Thursday last; from thence we brought them up the River Mawddach, and landed them near the place where we intend to lay them up. We shall erect them, and have them in working order as soon as possible.

CAMDWY MAWR.—J. Williams, March 1: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 3 ft. under the 20 fm. level; the lode is very hard, mixed with very good copper ore, and there is such a quantity of water issuing from it, that we have been this week obliged to drop a 4-in. lift into it to drain it. The quantity of copper in the lode is so much and so good, that we are in the habit of picking it all at the surface, and saving it; the lode is wide, and the flockan has got smaller, very likely for ore.

CARDON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 5: We have opened on Vivian's lode, and broken some fine stones of ore, 9*l.* under the surface; this is a most important feature, as large quantities of ore are being raised from this lode in Craddock Moor, the adjoining mine; the lode appears to be nearly perpendicular. The new lode is a little improved since my last report, containing more spar, coated with ore, going east. I have taken the men from the western end, to lay down the tramroad; when this is completed, I intend to resume driving north on cross-course by six men.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—W. Holloway, Jun., M. Dunn, March 3: At Battery shaft, the lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., driven this month 4*l.* in. In the 42 west the lode is very similar, both in size and quality, driven during the month 6 fms. We have stopped a piece of ground over each end, where we find the lode equally as good as in the level; the western slope is the best, and is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but chiefly mandur and spar, driven this month 2 fms. In the tribute pitch over the 30 the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm. At Eley's shaft, the lode in the 30 east is split into three branches, each about 8 in. wide; the whole of the end is interspersed with spar, &c.; there are also stones of ore, but not sufficient to value; driven this month 4 fms. In the winge sinking under the 20 the lode is 10 in. wide—poor. We have a short in the back of the 30, against the winze, to two men, at 4*l.* per fm. In the Ticketing Paper our sampling of ore is computed at 35 tons, but it will exceed that quantity. A continuance of our present prospects at Battery north lode would enable us to have regular samplings for the future.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, March 1: All the levels continue much the same as reported for the meeting on Feb. 25. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, March 6: The engine-shaft is in good order for sinking below the 20, on the course of the lode. We are carrying about 4 feet of the lode in the shaft, leaving the copper part unbroken; this part of the shaft is rich for tin, improving as we sink. We have extended the 20 fm. level east and west of engine-shaft about 24 fms.—a good lode, nearly all that distance; the lode in the present end has tin throughout, 10 feet from north to south, but not so good as what we have passed through, but no doubt we shall find similar good runs of tin and copper by extending on the lode. Although it is a very wide strong lode, it is cheap for exploring; it seldom requires above 3*l.* per fathom, needs no timber nor powder, and having three-quarters of a mile on the course of the lode, we shall not be confined to the present runs of tin and copper. We have 24 heads of stamps at work, and the tin in course of being dressed, but the calcining house is not quite ready. We calculate selling a pretty large parcel of tin in about a month from this time. We have not commenced to dress any copper as yet. The buildings are ready for the steam wharf, which will be at work in about a fortnight.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—A. B. Callendar, March 4:—C. Level: It is necessary that this level must be cleared of the ore, which now chokes it up, and prevents our working in No. 1 and 2 cross-cuts until the rails are completed.—B Level: No. 1 sink remains the same as last reported, worth 2½ tons per fm.; No. 2 sink from 2½ to 3 tons per fm.; No. 4 sink, 3 tons per fm. We shall endeavour to clear No. 3 sink previous to the mine being inspected, by giving two days' notice.—A Level: The rib of ore remains as last reported. The dressing floors are progressing as rapidly as possible, and trust shortly to commence dressing. Other parts of the mine as last reported, looking well and satisfactory.

COLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 5: There is no alteration to notice, since last report, in this mine, the water having been in for some days, in consequence of the steam-pipes belonging to Morris's engine being under repair during the last week; the mine is, however, again in fork, and the underground operations are resumed.

CWN DARREN.—R. Waters, March 3: The engine-shaft has been sunk 4 ft. during the past week; the lode is not has been taken down

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 7, 1856.

COPPER.	E. . d.		
Sheathing and bolts	1 2 1	1 2 1	
Bottoms	0 1 2	0 1 3	
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Best selected	129 0	0	
Tough cake	126 0	0	
Tile	125 0	0	
South American	110 0	0	
IRON.	per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	9 10 0	-	
Ditto, to arrive	8 17 6	9 0 0	
Nail rods	9 5 0	9 10 0	
" Stafford, in London	9 10 0	10 15 0	
Bars ditto	9 7 6	11 1 2	
Hoops ditto	10 0 12 2	0 0	
Sheets, single	11 0 9 13	0 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0	5 0 0	
Refined metal, ditto	5 10 0	5 15 0	
Bars, common, ditto	8 2 6	8 5 0	
Ditto, railway, ditto	8 0 8	2 6	
ditto, Swed. in Lon.	13 0	0 17 10	0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	3 6 3	12 0	
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees	3 11 0	3 15 0	
Ditto, in forge	3 10 0	-	
Staffordshire Forge Pig	4 15 0	5 0 0	
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0	4 0 0	
LEAD.			
English Pig	26 10 0	27 0 0	
Ditto sheet	27 0 0	27 10 0	
Ditto red lead	26 10 0	27 10 0	
Ditto white	27 10 0	30 0	
Ditto patent shot	27 10 0	28 0	
Ditto, in bond	24 10 0	25 0	
American	none.		
FOREIGN STEEL.			
Swedish, in kgs	19 0	0 22 0	0
Ditto, in fagots	21 0	0 0	
English, Spring	18 0	0 23 0	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giesen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The position of copper has improved. Iron has had a downward tendency. Lead is easier. Spelter nominally the same. Tin continues quiet, but steady. Tin-plates are without alteration.

COPPER.—This article has not been pressed on the market in very large quantities under fixed prices; orders given out have nearly cleared off all that was offering at a reduction in value. The demand for exportation has much improved, and the trade altogether appears to have undergone a favourable change. The standard of ores has risen, which will certainly create a degree of firmness amongst smelters, and probably promote a better feeling with buyers generally. Merchants having orders in hand should not omit to avail themselves of the present opportunity to secure what little remains at anything less than fixed rates, otherwise prices may greatly stiffen, and prevent the possibility of contracting on any better terms than those demanded by the combination. Ores sold at Swansea on the 4th inst. amounted to 1823 tons; the quantity announced to be brought forward for sale on the 11th inst. is 1631 tons, and on the 25th 1970 tons.

IRON.—During the past week the market for English bars has been considerably shaken, by several parcels being offered, principally by Liverpool houses, at greatly reduced prices. The impetus that was given to the market some short time since, by the announcement of the Czar being disposed to treat with the Allies, has been entirely counteracted by the forcing of such sales; speculators, who bought in anticipation of an advance, finding buyers have not come forth so readily as was expected, and having specified for their iron to be delivered about this period, are somewhat puzzled to meet the prompts as they become due. There are also several hundred tons of second quality Staffordshire bars for sale, at prices in close competition with those asked by the Welsh ironmasters, and unless a better demand springs up, makers will be compelled to make some concession before long; for whilst so much iron is offering, buyers will rarely operate, except on terms favourable to themselves. The Conferences at Paris appear to be proceeding satisfactorily, and should they be the means of peace being proclaimed between the European powers, the probability is that the value, as well as the consumption, of iron would gradually increase. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that any serious decline will be more than temporary. Sheet iron differs so widely in price, according to brand and the stock of makers, that it is rather difficult to quote an average price; we may mention, however, that business has been done as low as 10s. per ton, and in some instances we believe as high as 13s. for noted brands; a good quality of sheets can be bought at 11s. 5s. to 11s. 10s.; and hoops, 10s. to 10s. 15s., shipped f.o.b. in London. The shipments of Scotch pigs in the North have increased, but as yet are less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Until to-day the market has assumed a steady appearance, not differing more than 1s. to 2s. per ton; but to-day, on 'Change, mixed numbers were quoted at 66s. 6d., and even 66s. would not have been refused, had such an offer been made. We subjoin a few remarks from Glasgow:—“At the beginning of the week our pig-iron market was steady, the price advancing, under the influence of a great demand for shipment, from 67s. to 69s. cash for mixed numbers, warrants. The immediate wants of shippers being freely supplied by makers, the price has again receded to 67s. at which we close nominally to-day (Thursday), after several transactions at 67s. 3d. to 66s. 6d., according to terms of delivery and payment. All No. 1 may be quoted 68s. 6d.; No. 3, 66s.; No. 1, American brands, 70s. to 72s. 6d. cash, against bill of lading.”

LEAD.—In the absence of orders for export, the market has become a shade easier in price, but good quality of pig is still quoted 26s. 10s.; an inferior kind could be bought at 26s. per ton.

SPELTER.—Little or nothing is doing in this metal. The market remains at former prices. The stock here on Feb. 29 shows a consumption of only 220 tons during the month, the quantity being 3638 tons; so trifling a decrease has not been known for some time past, and is considerably under the average.

TIN.—English is very quiet, but smelters evince no disposition to give way in the least. Foreign is also inactive, and remains unchanged in value.

TIN-PLATES.—A fair number of shipments are taking place, but principally at prices accepted previously to the late advances in them.

STEEL.—At present there is no enquiry for Swedish.

QUICKSILVER.—The price still remains at 1s. 9d. per lb.

GLASGOW, MARCH 6.—The peace news received in the beginning of this week, coupled with a very good return of shipments on Tuesday, caused the market to advance to 68s. 6d., buyers. This improvement has not, however, been maintained, the closing price to-day being 66s. 9d. sellers, 66s. 6d. buyers, with a dull feeling. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 72s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 68s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 66s. 6d. Shipments for week ending March 1:—Foreign, 2548 tons; coastwise, 6785 = 9333 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 2402 tons; coastwise, 7326 = 9728 tons.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 6.—Since our last report, our metal market has been very quiet, without presenting any feature of moment, and although a fair amount of orders is reported to have arrived by the *Persia*, prices are still rather tending downwards. Manufactured Iron of the cheaper makes is offered at reduced rates, and more anxiety is evinced to enter orders; this remark applies chiefly to the makers of inferior qualities, best brands being still firm, at unaltered prices. It is not improbable, however, that the tone of the market would considerably improve should there be a good influx of orders from the United States, and which may be reasonably expected, as from the universal report stocks on the other side are small, and ill-assorted. Scotch Pig-iron has been in good request, and has fluctuated from 67s. to 68s. for warrants, mixed numbers, f.o.b. at Glasgow, closing to-day at the former price. The shipments for the week show an improvement on recent shipments, although they are still less than they were in the corresponding week of last year, as will be seen by the following statement:—Shipments for present week (to March 4), 9333 tons; ditto corresponding week of last year, 9728 tons: showing a decrease of 395 tons. English Tin is unaltered in price, although the demand is scarcely so brisk as it has been. Tin-plates are offered more freely, at prices rather in favour of buyers than otherwise; indeed, for good assortments, sellers are disposed to make a concession of 6d. per box. Lead, if anything, is dearer; the demand continues good. For Copper, also, orders are not scarce, and although Chilian continues to be offered at a reduction—say, of at least 2s. per ton—English is unaltered in price. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 12s. 6d. per ton. — Tin: Common block, 12s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s. — Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 3is. 6d. to 35s. per box; coke,

IC, 29s. 6d. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26s. per ton; pig, 25s. to 25s. 10s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 31s. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 12s. per ton; best selected ditto, 12s. per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19s. to 19s. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20s. 10s. to 21s. per ton.

MINES.—The improved tone of the market which we noticed as having occurred in the latter part of last week, was not of long continuance, and business in mining shares this week has been particularly dull, with a downward tendency in the price of shares, both in dividend and other stocks. Numerous sellers have appeared in the market, and the heavy dividend mines have some of them fallen more in proportion than purely speculative concerns. There can be little question that the scarcity of money is the main cause of this reaction, for whilst 7 and 8 per cent. can be had for money in the City, those who are able to realise large profits on speculative property are tempted to do it, although they may be receiving 12 or 15 per cent. in dividends. Besides, good progressive mines, known to be coming into a dividend state, and upon which, therefore, a rise in price of shares is anticipated, are more sought after than those which have within the last few years risen so considerably. Among such as we may hope to see paying dividends before many months are Craddock Moor, North Robert, Clijah and Wentworth, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Gilnair, East Rose, Wheal Emma, and Gonamena, and in all these business has been doing. Amongst mere speculative mines, but such as offer more than usual prospects, are West Rosewarne, North Unity, Hender, Rosewarne and Herland, Trevelyan, Wheal Grenville, South Condurrow, West Grenville, Germick, Uny, Wheal Edward, Carvath, Devon Buller, and a few others, which we may refer to next week, and thus answer more completely the numerous enquiries we have of late received on the subject. At South Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 4648s. 1s. 10d., and a dividend of 4960s. (10s. per share) was declared, leaving 327s. 9s. 8d. in hand. To pay the dividend, nearly 300s. was taken from the old balance in hand, but in the accounts the income tax for six months (32s.) was charged, and the costs have been heavy, as explained in the report, by the large quantity of timber required in connection with Richards's shaft, together with a new boiler, &c., for the steam whim. The ends on the different ledges are worth in the aggregate 193s. 10s. per fm.; a rise over the 70 fm. level, 100s. per fathom; a rise over the 50, 40s. per fm. Richards's shaft is sunk 57 fms. below surface; the south part of the ledge is in the shaft, and worth 30s. per fm., sinking for 4s. 4s. per fm. Eight stopea, worth on an average 40s. per fm., being worked for 2s. 7s. per fm. During the past two months the discoveries have been greater than the ores sold, but from the bad state of Broad's shaft, which is the only one available for drawing the stuff from the north, or richest ledge, the returns could not be increased; shares have been dealt in at 35s to 35s, ex div., but left off flatter. Bassett, 30s.; Craddock Moor, 42 to 44; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; West Rosewarne, 4½ to 5; Rosewarne, notwithstanding the improvement, again receded to 11s. 11½, with a dull market; Grambler, 118 to 120; West Caradon, 135 to 145, and in request; North Bassett, 41 to 42; West Bassett, 35½ to 36½; Clijah and Wentworth, 17 to 17½; Wheal Kitty (Levant), 9½ to 10; Trellawny, 27; Mary Ann, 19 to 19½; Bedford United, 9½; Alfred Consols continue flat; Great Alfred, 2½ to 2½; South Tolugs, 140 to 145; Sortridge Consols flatter, at 3½ to 3½; Grenville rooed from 2½ to 12, 2; Great Wheal Vor, 4½ to 4½. Garreg has improved; the ledge in the bottom of the shaft is yielding 15 cwt., of lead per fm. Herodfoot looking much better, and the great rise in lead will materially assist the mine. East Gunnis Lake, or South Bedford, rather flat, owing to the heavy and rather unexpected call of 5s. per share. Wheal Uny, 6. North Busy is reported as looking well, and a considerable improvement reported in the 32 fathom level at Devon Buller. At Wheal Clinton, a promising speculation, near Falmouth, a call of 2s. per 512th share has been made; the engine-shaft has been sunk 11 fms. below the adit; when down to the 20, a level will be driven east and west upon the ledge, which on the beach, at low water mark, contains good lead. East Pools have been in request at 200, but few sellers are found; Condurrow, 135 to 145, buyers; Tincroft have been flat, at 4 to 4½; Swanpool, 3 to 4, sellers; Botallack, 200 to 210. At Ding Dong meeting, held on Monday, a dividend of 3s. 10s. per 672th share was declared, and about 200s. added to the balance in hand. The prospects of the mine are said to be good. Boscombe has this week declared its first dividend, of 3s. per 240th share, leaving upwards of 300s. in hand. At Wheal Emma meeting, the accounts showed a balance against the company of 750s. 10s. 10d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The report, which will be found in another column, is of a very satisfactory character, and leads to the supposition that the mine, before long, will be a profitable one. Mr. Jebu Hitchins has been appointed inspecting agent, and is to furnish a monthly report. A grant of a large tract of mining ground, of about 4000 acres, belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield, and now called the Wheal Emma extension, has been made to the company, and a call of 6s. per share made to try it; according to Mr. Hitchins, the prospects are flattering. At North Robert meeting, the report was very satisfactory, but it was considered advisable to make a call of 15s. per share, so as to prevent the necessity of discounting any ore bills, thus placing the mine in a good position, so that the costs will be paid up two months before the returns. At the next meeting, about the beginning of June, there will be ore bills in hand and ore sold for two months, for which the costs will be paid. The returns will continue to increase.

The Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.—Boringdon, 3½ to 1; Great Alfred, 3, 2½, 2¾; South Tamar, 6½; Sortridge Consols, 4, 4½, 3¾, 3¾; South Condurrow, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Mary Ann, 18½ to 19½; Wheal Grenville, 2½; Wheal Kitty (Levant), 9½ to 10; Wh. Edward, 5.

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13½ to 13¾; Boringdon, 1; East Pool, 200 to 202½; East Buller, 5½ to 6; East Rose, 65; Great Alfred, 3; Lady Bertha, 1 to 1½; North Frances, 10½ to 10¾; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Tamar, 6½, 6¾; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; South Condurrow, 16s. 3d.; Trethellan, 20 to 22½; Vale of Towy, 30s. 6d.; West Caradon, 135 to 138; West Alfred, 23, 23½, 24½; Wheal Arthur, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Russell, 3½; Wheal Uny, 5½ to 5¾; Wheal Zinc, 28s. 26s. 6d., 1½, 2½, 28s. 6d.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13½; Craddock Moor, 42 to 43; Devon Buller, 2½, 2¾, 2¾, 2¾; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾; Wheal Crober, 8s. 6d., 9s., 10s.; Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Kitty (Levant), 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½; South Frances, 365; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 4¾; St. Day United, 1½; Trethellan, 22½; West Caradon, 137½ to 140; Wheal Arthur, 9½, 10, 10½, 10¾; Wheal Zinc, 9½, 9¾, 10; Wh. Edward, 4½, 5½, 5¾, 5½, 4½, 4½; Wh. Zion, 1½, 2½, 2½; East Rose, 60, 61, 65; Great Alfred, 2½, 3½, 3½; Gonamena, 23 to 23½; North Bassett, 42½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4½ to 4¾; South Caradon, 30s; South Tamar, 6½

At the Gawton United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Duthoit in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of £23. 16s. 7d. The assets over liabilities were estimated at £33. 8s. 11d. Capt. Staples, Meers, Christian Duthoit, Stewart, and Torkington, were appointed the committees of management, and Mr. Islip auditor. The proceedings were adjourned until Friday. At the adjourned meeting, held yesterday, the report of Capt. Chas. Thomas was presented, and it was agreed to adopt the suggestions, and to carry them out a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Thomas's United Mines meeting, on Feb. 29 (Mr. Field in the chair), it was resolved—That the seat adjoining East Darren, in which operations have been suspended, and for the possession of which Mr. Pugh has commenced an action of ejectment, be given up; and that the future explorations of the company be confined to Cwm Sebon, under which name it will be carried on in future.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Feb. 5, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct., 15s. 4s. 3d.; Nov., 19s. 6s. 9d.; Dec., 18s. 12s. 3d.; leaving balance against mine, 5s. 12s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Mr. T. S. Symons was appointed purser, and Mr. P. Vincent, of Camborne, surgeon of the mine. Capt. S. Noel reported that the seat is traversed by several east and west lodes of great promise. It is extensive, and situated on the western side of the granite range, passing through some of the most productive tin and copper mines of the adjoining parishes of Illogan and Camborne. On the north it is bounded by West Trewool and Gernick Tin and Copper Mines, which have yielded a fair quantity of mineral for the ground explored. The north and south lodes have a very promising appearance, and from the general indications of the mine there is little doubt it will repay the outlay, and open a valuable property. Capt. R. Richards and W. Truran also reported favourably of the ultimate prospects of the undertaking. [Since the meeting, we understand they have discovered a north lode, being the one which Mr. Pryor's party in the last working, under the name of Carwlinen, operated upon, and returned 30 cwt.s. of tin in a sinking pit between 5 and 8 fms. The lode was lost in driving west in the adit level. This lode they have now discovered, and find it to be between 3 and 4 ft. wide, producing good specimens of tin.]

At Mount's Bay Mining Company meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, from June to Feb., 34s. 4s. 9d.—Balance received, 23s. 12s.; ore sold, 101. 12s. 9d.—By balance last audit, 1s. 10d.; mine costs, 5s. 12s. 3d.; leaving balance against miners, 5s. 12s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

Messrs. Wannop and T. Carruthers were appointed auditors; and the purse authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain outstanding calls. Capt. J. Richards and D. Hamilton presented a detailed report of the work done since the general meeting in April.

At Phoenix Great Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 26 (Mr. J. W. West in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 89s. 1s. 1d.; sundry small amounts, 18s. 2s. 7d.=107. 3s. 8d.—Cash received, 4s. 12s.; leaving balance against mine, 61s. 1s. 8d. A call of 2s. per share was made. In consequence of a requisition from the shareholders, the operations of the mine are to be discontinued during the money pressure, and no liabilities, other than absolutely necessary, will be incurred. The purse announced that the mine is now in 750 shares, the remainder having been resigned or forfeited.

At South-West Phönix Mine meeting, on Feb. 26 (Mr. C. Loxton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 20s. 13s. 1d.; mine costs, Dec., 1854, 22s. 6s. 6d.; ditto, from Jan. to Dec., 1855, 39s. 10s. 6d.; sundries, 20s. 17s. 10d.=23s. 7s. 11d.—Calls received, 24s. 17s.; leaving balance against mine, 42s. 10s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was stated that, in consequence of a requisition, the works have been suspended since Dec., 1854, and no agents or officers paid, except one man, who has charge of the materials. Owing to the forfeiture and relinquishment of shares, the number is now reduced to 1492.

At Wheal Edward meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. L. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 32s. 12s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 14s. 11s. 0s. 21d.; carriage of ore, 5s. 10s. 5d.; whale shives sold, Wood Mine, 21s. 7s. 6d.; calls, 15s. 6s.=37s. 1s. 3d.—Mine cost, October to January, 15s. 5s. 10s. 1d.; account, 16s. 13s.; sundries, 3s. 9s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 15s. 0s. 14s. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of mine, 40s. 12s. 7s., with contingent assets, 19s. 14s. 2d., would, if realised, leave a total balance of 15s. 14s. 9d. to the credit of the company. Captains T. Carpenter, H. East, and J. T. Phillips reported on the favourable prospects of the mine; and a resolution was passed, empowering the committee to settle the pending claim "out-on-what terms as they might deem fit."

At North Wheal Robert meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Bastow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 37s. 11s.; calls in arrear, 5s. 5s.; call made last meeting, 12s. 6d.; bills receivable, 10s. 6s. 2d.; carriage of ore, 29s. 11s. 5d.=23s. 0s. 1d.—Mine costs, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 15s. 2s. 1d.; lord's discount, 22s. 3s. 7d.; calls in arrear, 67s. 19s. 6d.; balance at hand, 65s. 12s. 11d.; which, with cheque for 20s. in hand, leaves balance in favour of mine, 26s. 12s. 11d. The estimated receipts and payments for the next three months show a balance against the mine of 72s. 14s. 1d. A call of 1s. per share was made, which will produce 750s. It is expected that this will be the last call, as the improved prospects of the mine are of a character to warrant the belief that it will be long pay dividends. Mr. Jas. Wolferstan reported on its present position and future prospects. In the cross-cut north in the 62 ft. lode had been intersected. In the 52 ft. lode has been gradually improving during the last three months, and is now large, very kindly, and yielding fully 2 tons of good ore per fm. In the 42 ft. lode has also been more productive, is now 5 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of rich ore per fm. In a winge sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 ft. is worth 2 tons per fm. The two stopes in the end of the back are worth 1 ton, and the other 3 tons of good ore per fm. The rise going up is yielding 2 tons per fm., and the trial shaft in the western ground is progressing favourably. They propose continuing the sinking until its depth corresponds with the 42 in the eastern mine. The lode in the shaft has improved during the last month, and the 30 ft. west from the shaft, is still being driven, and present the most kindly appearance, and should not be discontinued. Altogether the state of the mine is highly satisfactory, as it is evident from nearly every cutwork bargain yielding sufficient ore to meet the costs of it, and several of them are very profitable; at the same time that they are opening ground that will make large returns at a corresponding trifling tribute. The samplings for the quarter have come up to expectation, and there is every prospect they will continue to increase both in quality and quantity. They propose for the future to sample monthly, and commenced on Friday last with 95 tons, estimated to realise 750s., and will continue to advance.

At North Wheal Damsel meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. James Lane in the chair), convened for the purpose of receiving an explanation as to certain over-charges alleged to have been made by Mr. Pryor, amounting in the aggregate to 13s. 9s., Mr. Prorrated, and took the various items *serialis*, and showed how the discrepancies had arisen. It appeared from the various statements made, that in May, 1854, the adventurers came to a resolution that the western part of the mine should be abandoned, and the materials sold. In conformity with this resolution, the first sale took place in June of that year, another in Aug., and a third in Oct., and it was now affirmed that Mr. Pryor, contrary to his own suggestion, had during this period increased, instead of decreasing, the company's expenses, more especially the salaries of Capt. R. Pryor and Mr. Pearce, the clerk, the latter of whom was in the receipt of 6s. per month, whilst during the active working of the mine he had at one period only 2s., and subsequently 4s. per month for his services. In reply to this charge, Mr. Pryor stated that he had no control over the clerk, as he received money on account of the materials sold, and deducted that amount from it, contrary to his wishes. He did not, however, think him overpaid, because he devoted the whole of his time to the affairs of the company. So with Capt. Pryor, and he would leave it to any practical man in Cornwall the shareholders chose to name to decide as to whether there were any overcharges, and would abide by his decision. The next charge was, that Mr. Pryor had put up the engine for sale at a period of unusual depression, when it was not likely to realise its market value. Mr. Pryor, in reference to this, stated that he was offered at auction three times, and that upon each occasion he bought it for the shareholders, and had actually by so doing been the means of saving them 40s. When he last purchased it, for 270s, he advised Mr. Nicholson of the fact, at the same time offering it to the company at the price paid by himself. The reply was, that nothing could be said on the subject until the shareholders were furnished with Mr. Pryor's accounts. In the meantime, Capt. Prince was consulted as to the value of the engine, who gave an opinion that it was not worth 270s., and the company then declined to take it. With regard to the overcharge of 1s., for the rent of the Vogue stampa, Mr. Pryor said that he only charged what he paid himself for them. He had been to the expense of 75s. in repairing them and purchasing a new wheel, and the second year, instead of 20s., he increased the rent to 30s., which would account for the difference. Mr. Pryor was then called on to refund 75s., received by him in October, 1853, for a piece of ground belonging to the Trevethan seat, which was the property of the North Wheal Damself miners, and a receipt was put in to prove that the seat was granted to Messrs. Pryor and Field, as trustees for the North Wheal Damself miners. Mr. Pryor explained that he was under the impression that the company had repudiated the lease, which had been revoked, and he had since paid for four new leases. His expenses for which would exceed by 11 or 12 the sum received by him from Mr. Michel, but he was quite prepared to give up the lease, if the shareholders would relieve him from responsibility. The meeting separated, with the understanding that Mr. Pryor was to hand over the lease of Lowe Trevethan seat to the secretary, to furnish a debtor and creditor account of the expenditure of the 75s., and that an experienced agent be appointed by the adventurers to examine the salaries paid to the agents.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Thomas Nicholls in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 18s. 10s. 6d.; calls received, 6s. 5s. 9d.; ore sold, 41s. 13s. 7d.=74s. 13s.—Mine cost for Nov., Dec., and Jan., 38s. 13s. 9d.; commodities and sundries, 11s. 17s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 37s. 1s. 5d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine, 81s. 2s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain W. Goss reported that the lode in the end of the 10 ft. level is worth 2s. tons per fm., with every indication of further improvement. The lode in the 10 ft. level is worth 3 tons per fm., and likely to improve; and judging from the character of the lode in the 10 ft. east and west of this winze, it is anticipated the 20 will open up valuable grey ground. Moyle's shaft, 80 ft. east of the western boundary, is 7 fms. below the surface; the lode is of a promising character, producing rich stones of copper; it is becoming more compact, and is producing saving work. At surface, 400 fms. of lead have been cut, and the water will be 130 feet high in the centre of the sett, and will be available for any water-power required. In the past three months 114 tons of ore have been sampled, and there are now at the mine 60 tons, estimated to realise 230t. Capt. Goss calculates the returns for the ensuing quarter at 150 tons of copper ore, worth about 900s., and muriel, 30s.=950s.; whilst, on the other hand, the costs, including merchants' bills, will amount to about 1200s. It was objected by Mr. Cooke that the costs were excessively heavy for so young a mine, but Mr. Cooke thought there was not another mine in the locality sampled so much as Lady Bertha, considering the time it had been worked; next to the Devon Great Consols, it was the most wonderful mine in the county. It was to him an extraordinary thing that such a mine should be neglected by the public, but he could only attribute it to the tone assumed in the management of the London office. He had it from reliable authority, that Mr. Peet had taken occasion to depreciate it. Mr. Milford had told him that, on calling at the office, some significant remarks were made by Mr. Peet as to the bony character of the mine; that Mr. Peet did not take that interest in their affairs which he ought, was evident in the fact that, though within three-quarters of a mile from the mine last week, he did not take the trouble to visit it. As a secretary, he had nothing to say against him, but he nevertheless considered it an unfortunate circumstance that he was ever connected with the mine, and he would use his influence to remove the office. Mr. Williams defended Mr. Peet from the imputations thrown out against him. Mr. Haller said it was only just to Mr. Peet to state that, though he had frequently called at the office, that gentleman had never spoken to him on the subject in any way. Mr. Peet explained that a circumstance alluded to occurred in Nov. last; Mr. Milford, who was a stranger to him, called at the office, and made some allusion to the payment of dividends; he might then have said something about the mine being rather bony, but it was not with any intention to depreciate it; he had always endeavoured to do his duty as a secretary conscientiously and honestly. After some further observations, the subject dropped, and the meeting separated.

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of COPPER ORE, COPPER REGULUS, BAR COPPER, and SILVER ORE, imported at Liverpool during the month of February, 1856.											
Date	Ship.	Where from.	Copp. ore.	Copp. reg.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.					
Feb. 5	Vandal	Ambriz	30								
"	Petechele	Callao	55								
"	Ann Baldwin	Plamino	300								
"	Silas Wright	New York	120								
"	John Pele	Coquimbo		38	163 bars.	390 tons.					
"	Energy	Buenos Ayres		80 bars.	90 bars.						
"	Milan	Leghorn	15			9 casks.					
"	Eothera	Valparaiso	178		63 tons.						
LEAD ORES.											
Sold on the 27th February.											
Mines.											
Nantico and Penrhian											
Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.									
20	£13 17 6	—									
Sold on the 1st March.											
Wheal Wrey Consols.											
72	£20 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.									
50	16 15 0	R. Michell and Son.									
10	13 10 0	ditto									
Wheal Frank Mills.											
10	15 5 0	dito									
Sold on the 3d March.											
Cwm Erfin											
40	£17 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.									
Sold on the 4th March.											
Foxdale.											
100	£17 8 6	J. P. Eytom.									

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, metal merchant, of Glasgow, has just completed a very elaborate synopsis of the "Properties and Prices of the Metals chiefly used in the Arts and Manufactures;" and the manner in which he has accomplished that extremely tedious task reflects the highest credit upon his tact and judgment. The sheet presents at one view an immense amount of information, of the greatest utility to all connected with the metal trades—the authorities quoted as having been consulted in its compilation being sufficient guarantee for its accuracy. Amongst the most important features, we may mention a diagram showing the prices of the principal metals on the first Saturday of each month during the last sixteen years, and tables giving the average prices for each year during the same period. There are also tables of the specific gravity, melting point, discoverer's name, and date of discovery of the several metals, with their order of hardness, ductility, malleability, heat-reflecting and heat-conducting powers, electrical conduction, fusibility, tenacity, &c.; the Birmingham wire and metal gauges, and the modern Belgian zinc gauge, with their dimensions in decimals of an inch; thickness and weight of the several metals, tubing, &c., and their strength and power to resist pressure. The sheet, in fact, contains as much information in a condensed and tabular form as could be gleaned from a large number of books, and tedious research. It will shortly be ready for publication, and may be had at our office, where orders should be forwarded—Price, on a plain sheet, 1s.; on cloth and rollers, 2s., pre-paid.

With our next week's Journal, we shall publish a SUPPLEMENT, in which will appear Mr. R. TREDEWICK'S REVIEW OF MINING INDUSTRY UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, with a MAP and detailed DESCRIPTION of the entire BULLER AND BASSET DISTRICT, showing what it has already done, and what may yet be anticipated from the working of the progressive mines now in course of development.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Sir: I am pleased to observe, from your valuable Journal that the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions is pursuing its useful work. Permit me to recommend a plan which I think would much facilitate their object. I should recommend them to print, in such a form as doubts, accounts of some of the fatal boiler explosions as they occur, which I have no doubt many masters would be glad to buy for distribution amongst their men. If for one would engage to take some, as I find that men very soon become careless as to feeling boilers, though at first they are dreadfully frightened by stories they have heard of explosions; and I think that such short accounts as I have recommended above would keep up this wholesome dread.—A. H.: March 5.

GREAT WHALE MARSH.—"H. H."—We find upon enquiry that in consequence of the bad state of the weather, the operations during the winter have been very limited; but in a short time measures will be taken for vigorously prosecuting the adventure. The London offices are at Mr. Fuller's, Threadneedle-street.

WEAL ENNA, AND THE BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.—Sir: In your valuable Journal of last week, Mr. Ennor makes some remarks on this district. He, like many others, can tell what is a good district, and also which is a good mine, when it is proved to be so; but, because he had not hitherto seen a good mine in this district, he condemned it, and has given his opinion that this was not a copper-bearing district. This appears to me something like that vague saying, by old Cornish miners, many years ago, that no copper would be found east of Truro Bridge; but we find it has been, and still continues to be, found many miles east of that spot; and it is now found on the east side of the Dartmoor Hills, and in sufficient quantities to remunerate shareholders for their outlay. When I see a good mine, I know it to be a good mine, as well as Mr. Ennor, or any other person.—A LOOKER-ON: Buckfastleigh, March 5.

NORTH CADON MINE.—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me where the offices of this company are removed to? I have heard nothing of its proceeding for a considerable time, and, though I have made every enquiry, I have not succeeded in tracing its whereabouts.—A SHAREHOLDER: City, March 7.

Mons. "P. S." trouvera les journaux pour lui à la Poste restante.

CULSON'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATOR.—The following is an extract of a letter received from Mr. Coulson:—"There is an error in the editorial note referring to my advertisement, which I should be glad to have corrected—that note intimates that one of my machines is at work at Ding Dong Mine. This is not the case. Capt. Truran, of Ding Dong, reported on the machine at Carr Galver. I shall be glad to see this set right in your next Journal, as it would do me harm to appear to take credit for what does not exist. I continue to receive most satisfactory reports of the ventilating apparatus from Basset Graze. The size of the tube is 2½ inches diameter, and the quantity of pure surface air forced into the extreme ends of the mine is at the rate of 3000 gallons per hour. It is an important fact that, immediately after blasting with gunpowder at the extreme ends of the levels, the smoke is instantly cleared out of them, and escapes by the perpendicular shaft, so that no interruption now occurs to the progress of the works beyond what would occur on the surface."—March 5.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—"A Subscriber."—Our friend must be rather a young subscriber; for if he were in the habit of perusing our columns, he would have seen that, at every meeting, the names of the committee elected were duly reported. The gentlemen now in office are Messrs. Margetson, Beavan, Jackson, G. Smith, and H. James—names that are a sufficient guarantee for the company being properly conducted.

CARSON'S CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The directors having from 1s. 9d. to 2s. in hand of the shareholders' money, to return upon the winding-up system, can any of your readers kindly inform me when they are likely to settle the matter, or furnish me with any information upon the subject? Being one of the largest holders of the scrip, and a reader of your Journal, which I at all times have found ready to give every information, will, I hope, serve as an apology for giving the trouble to insert this.—G. ROBERTS.

IVERBIDGE MINE.—As we understand that a special meeting is convened, there is no necessity for publishing "A Shareholder's" letter. He should attend, and ascertain if his surmises as to the accounts be correct.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—We continue to receive complaints of the management of this company; and amongst them one shareholder writes, that he is threatened with legal proceedings unless a call of 2s. 6d. per share, made by the directors, is paid by the 17th inst. The board ought to call a meeting of the shareholders, to gainly discuss whether the affair had not better be at once wound-up; but if that be not done, the shareholders have another remedy, they can unite and take proceedings in the Court of Chancery, to compel the stopping of this unfortunate adventure.

"A Bal Captain," of the mines in the Carn Brea range, shall appear in our next.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—"A Subscriber" should apply to the purser for the information he requires; we have already expressed our willingness to publish the reports, if forwarded to us. This the shareholders should see to.

B. F. M. ("Broad-street.")—The committee of management prepared and audited their own accounts; no scrip was issued to the shareholders until after the promoters had inundated the market with shares; while the secretary only prepared such reports as suited their purpose. According to all accounts, never were any mines worse conducted, or more nefariously managed—in fact, if the statements be true, there are grounds for an indictment for conspiracy.

WILBERFORD MINING COMPANY.—We have received several complaints respecting the proceedings of this company, in not calling the shareholders together to inform them of the course they are pursuing. The reports are represented to be meagre and unsatisfactory; and upon shareholders applying at the office, we are informed they are not treated in a way they deserve, after investing their money in the undertaking. It is to be hoped that the directors will at once look into the matter, and prevent communications being published that will place them in a rather unenviable position.

—should obtain our Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms, where he will find all the information he requires. The Glossary can be ordered of any bookseller or newsman, price 2s.

DEVON BULLER AND BERTHA UNITED.—Sir: In your Journal of last week, it is stated that this sett has been taken up by Messrs. Gard, Sims, and Co., and divided into 1024 shares, principally held by mining agents. I find they have made a great error as to its vicinity of neighbouring mines; the Virtuous Lady Mine is to the north-west of it, and no doubt some of the lodes pass through part of the sett. The next is the Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, and East Lady Bertha, which are situated to the south-west of the Devon Buller and Bertha United. It is more likely these lodes pass through Buckland Consols, lately taken up by Capt. James Carpenter, as that mine is situated to the east of East Lady Bertha, Lady Bertha, and Tavy Consols. Sortridge Consols and North Wheal Robert are to the north-east two miles, on parallel lodes, and Buckland Consols to the south-east of Devon Buller and Bertha United, which I believe to be a good mineral piece of work, but parties ought to be more cautious in reporting which of the neighbouring mines are to the east and west, particularly agents.—AN OLD MINER: Tavistock, March 5.

C. T. T. ("Liverpool.")—It has been stated that there is great difficulty in separating bismuth from cadmium. Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, however, has proved that, by the use of bi-chromate of potash, bismuth may be precipitated perfectly free from cadmium; when the two metals are in solution, by means of oxalic acid, lead and bismuth are likewise separated with facility. Nitric acid is the most convenient solvent for ores of bismuth, taking care to remove any large excess of acid in solution by evaporation. The fusibility of this metal is well known.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We made enquiry yesterday at the offices, and were informed that the operations were proceeding most satisfactorily; but the directors are determined not to issue a report until the produce is proved upon such a large scale that will place the adventure beyond a doubt.

WALLER MINING COMPANY.—In the Correspondents' column, last week, we published some statements referring to the Waller Company, extracted from a letter received from Mr. Garnham, of Virginia. This necessarily attracted the attention of parties concerned, and we are assured that Mr. Garnham lost his situation through intemperance. We have also seen a letter addressed to the secretary, desiring to be reinstated, but of which no notice was taken by the company. In this letter, Mr. Garnham speaks in favourable terms of the company's property and prospects, and we must observe that his accusations, reserved until he had ascertained the fate of his request to be again employed, lose the weight they might otherwise have had. He must have been fully aware, when writing that letter, of all the facts; and on his own showing he was ready again to enter the employ of parties whom he now denounces as guilty of gross deception during the whole time he was in their service.

J. W. G. ("Gwennap").—We have always advocated the principle, that to superintendents, not only should the agents be practical men, but that likewise some of those in the committee of management, even though not acquainted with details, should have such general knowledge of mining as to be able to judge of the reports submitted to them. Much capital has been wastefully expended, both at home and abroad, in consequence of a want of proper supervision. On every occasion where this has occurred, we have cautioned those about to embark their money in the several undertakings, but our warning voice has been unheeded, until the bubble is burst, and we are then called upon to protect those who previously, though earnestly requested, would not look after their own interests. It will be the duty of the committee to judge of the competency of the party appointed to superintend the mine; if it be a job, the shareholders have the remedy in their own hands at the first bi-monthly meeting. It is not of any interest to the mining community in general, that they should be acquainted, through the medium of the Mining

Journal, with the antecedents of any particular agent; were such to be published, it would form a dangerous precedent, tending to no good, and would derivate from that straightforward course we have adopted, and hitherto followed.

WHEAL MORGAN.—The letter of "A Looker-on" can only appear with the writer's name attached. Previous to the next meeting, the committee will, doubtless, have the mine inspected by an independent agent, who will report fully on the actual state of the mine.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 8, 1856.

It is a source of much gratification to us, as the organ of the Mining Interest, that we are again enabled to express the following remark, in reference to a member of Her MAJESTY's Government,—namely, "the right man in the right place," one, susceptible of receiving improving suggestions, open to the conviction of their necessity, and endowed with a will to carry them out. These tributes apply to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in connection with the New Joint-Stock Companies' Act. It will have been in the recollection of our readers, that in reviewing this bill, notice has been particularly drawn to the important deficiency of its completeness, in omitting the privileges enjoyed by the Cost-book System, and at the same time excluding it entirely from the benefits to be derived from limited liability. In conjunction with the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Court, and a correspondent, we have submitted this palpable oversight in the strongest possible light to the hon. gentleman referred to, with a view to its being remedied; the result has not surprised us; a graceful concession is usual from an enlightened mind, and in this instance, clauses fully providing for the needful requirements have been added to the bill, by an amendment in committee. The Cost-book may now, either be conducted on an independent basis in itself, or, if preferred, with the additional safeguard of a limited liability. The benefits of its comprehensibility, also, extend themselves to Scotland, and to all legally constituted companies in existence, upon compliance with certain requisitions, which in another column are pointed out by a correspondent, who has, together with ourselves, endeavoured to bring before all, in a series of explanatory articles, the general principles, restrictions, and working advantages conferred under this Act. As a summary of the whole subject, the succeeding epitome may not prove uninteresting:

1. General principles, indicating its limited liability; powers of registration, regulation, investigation, and winding-up of its affairs.

2. The articles of administration for the general internal management of companies, in its several branches, which may be either taken from the code laid down by the Act, or altered to suit the pleasure or convenience of companies, so long as they continue in conformity with the Act.

3. The forms of share-register, balance-sheet, and auditors' report, for practically carrying out the intentions of the Act.

4. The differential, distinctive, and assimilated character to the cost-book, in its various phases of simple government.

5. A code of rules or regulations for the conduct of business, which may be advantageously used in the constitutional arrangement of a company, either represented by the Cost-book System, or by the Joint-Stock Companies' Act.

In the firm hope of an honourable, durable, and beneficial peace being soon concluded through the medium of the Paris conferences, a blessing which will secure to the world a degree of prosperity not enjoyed for a lengthened period, it may be appropriate here to notice that the mining interest of this country will largely participate in the impetus given to every branch of trade, industry, and commerce. The great unloosening of capital thus thrown into the market, will engender much of speculation, far from beneficial either to its promoters or to their clients, in its ultimate result, although for the present moment offering seductive advantages. It is not our purpose to check a natural or proper course of successful investment, but to urge the utmost scrutiny and investigation into the numerous schemes which may be propounded for depriving many of their honest gains, which otherwise would flow into channels of remunerative and lasting institutions of universal good.

The public propriety has been startled, within the last few days, by announcements of numerous banking associations, brought out for the sole purpose of delusion; defrauding capital of its legitimate right of honest interest in return for its use. These concerns must be looked at with suspicion, so long as their promoters put forth so few pretensions for the public support, and which resemble so many baits for ensnaring victims to their ruin. As one of the proposed means for the security of shareholders in their concerns, we have pleasure in complying with a request made to us for giving greater publicity to the balance-sheets and revenue statements of mining and other industrial companies, compiled in the manner prescribed by the new Joint-Stock Companies' Act, which is easy and comprehensive, and capable of satisfying a long-prevailing want. The less obscurity surrounding an object, the less likely is it to raise doubts of its genuine character. The plan proposed is to open our columns to admission of these balance-sheets, alphabetically arranged in the dissected form commenced this day in another part of the Journal, so as to enable those interested at one glance to examine the state of their property financially. We, therefore, earnestly ask the co-operation of all managers of companies to aid us in accomplishing this to be desired object, by drawing up, as far as possibly practicable, their periodical statements in the style set forth, and transmitting the same to us for insertion. The mutual and identical interest of mining companies, managers, and shareholders demands that the utmost be attempted for the proper working, and safe, sound, healthy, and prosperous ultimatum of the adventurous capital.

In a previous Journal, we inserted an illustrated description of a new mode of ventilation, patented by Mr. Low, with some remarks descriptive of its application; also a summary of fatal colliery accidents in the northern districts from Jan., 1851, to Dec., 1855, as compiled by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the Government Inspector. We are enabled this week to follow up the subject by the notice of a most valuable report which has just been completed by Mr. THOMAS DORSON, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the relation between explosions in collieries and revolving storms, and at the present moment, when additional inspectors have been appointed to carry out recent legislative enactments, and greater attention is being paid to ventilating operations, will naturally excite much interest. The author commences by showing that in coal mines liable to explosions there is a continuous discharge of carburetted-hydrogen gas from innumerable minute fissures of the fractured coal into the galleries—the rate and quantity depending on the density of the atmosphere, being greater when the density is less, and vice versa. The preponderance of air over gas in the atmosphere of the mine never falls below a certain fixed ratio without producing a risk of explosion, and hence a due adjustment must be maintained at all times between the rates of ventilation and of gaseous discharge. During a period of comparatively calm weather, when the mercury in the barometer ranges above 30 in. for several days, the usual escape of gas is checked by the greater density of the air. If such a period be succeeded by a rapid diminution of atmospheric pressure, indicated by a considerable fall of the mercurial column, the outpouring of suddenly liberated gas may be so great as to overpower the ordinary ventilation of the mine, and an explosion almost inevitable ensues on approaching with a light. The efficiency of the ventilation depends chiefly on the difference of the temperature of the air in the mine and that above-ground; hence a considerable rise in the temperature of the external atmosphere may so impede the ventilation, as to render it inadequate to effect the necessary dilution and removal of even the ordinary quantity of gas discharged. There are two distinct and essential conditions necessary to cause an explosion in a coal mine; the atmosphere of the mine must be rendered inflammable, and the inflammable air must be ignited.

After remarking on the evidence taken before committees of the House of Commons on accidents in coal mines, and the tables of the great explosions, by J. HURCHINSON, Esq., M.D., and T. J. TAYLOR, Esq., he proceeds to show how they are often indicated many days before. At the Houghton Pit explosion, by which 26 persons perished, the workmen were apprehensive of it more than a week before; the Killingworth was indicated for eight days, by three minor explosions; the Washington catastrophe gave notice of its approach for five weeks previously; and at the Walls-End explosion, which killed 102 people, the Davy lamps were red hot for three days previous.

It appears to have been satisfactorily established by observation, that the inflammable carburetted hydrogen gas oozes into the mine in greatest abundance when the barometer has fallen considerably, and a warm wind

blows from the south, south-east, or south-west; and that, on the contrary, the mine is most free from gas when the barometer is high, and the wind east and northerly. The great storms which sweep over Great Britain and the Continent of Europe during the autumnal and winter months, rising first among the West India Islands, coasting along the sea board of the United States, and crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a north-easterly direction, are simply immense serial eddies, or whirlwinds, which expand gradually as they proceed, their mean diameter frequently extending 1000 miles by the time they impinge upon Ireland and the western coasts of Scotland, England, and France. In the course of a few days such a storm passes over the British Isles and France to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and the Baltic Sea. The atmospheric pressure diminishes continuously, but at an accelerated rate from the circumference to the centre of a revolving storm, and the greatest local depression of the mercury will occur simultaneously at all places situated on the diameter perpendicular to the track of the cyclone. In the cyclones of the northern hemisphere, the wind turns in a direction contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch, so that when a revolving storm approaches Great Britain the mercury begins to fall, and a *warm wind* to blow from the southward, precisely the circumstances under which experience has proved that coal mines are most liable to explosions. As the diameter of simultaneous local maximum depression advances, the mercury falls faster at any place in front of the storm, and the violence of the wind increases there. Since all the different coal fields of Great Britain are sometimes subjected to the action of one cyclone at the same time, the occurrence of nearly simultaneous explosions in mines far apart may be anticipated; and as storms travel east-north-east, explosions in the coal mines of France, Belgium, &c., will sometimes happen a day or two after a great storm has passed over the British Isles.

If the number of such cases be considerable, it will be a strong proof of the connexion between revolving storms and explosions, and this will be confirmed by our finding that, after an entire absence of explosions for some weeks, several occur almost simultaneously. The lowest temperature of the year occurs between the middle of January and the middle of February; the ventilation of mines is, consequently, most active during these months, and this is the season least liable to explosions. As the temperature increases, explosions are more frequent, until the highest temperature and the greatest number take place in June and July, again decreasing as the temperature decreases, until the season of the autumnal and winter storms, when the number of explosions increases considerably. The list of dates of colliery explosions begins in 1743, and often presents a hiatus of four or five years in its earlier portion, when collieries were few, and the more fatal cases only were recorded. Of 514 cases in the author's list, considerably more than one-half have occurred during the last five years. The rate of increasing carefulness, in observing and publishing such catastrophes, may be estimated by the numbers of known explosions for each year since 1849. These were—22, in 1850; 53, in 1851; 67, in 1852; 75, in 1853; and, 77, in 1854. Old meteorological registers are also much less complete than those of recent years. Then follows a minute examination of the barometrical and thermometrical conditions of the atmosphere in Britain from Oct., 1851, to Jan., 1853, a period including 81 colliery explosions. In order to corroborate the evidence already adduced in proof of the connection between revolving storms and explosions in coal mines, the author has selected about twenty from a very considerable number of cases in which explosions have occurred either during or immediately after the passage of a cyclone, a few of which we enumerate. In October, 1821, a regular West Indian hurricane crossed the Atlantic to Great Britain, and no less than five explosions are recorded just at that period. In November, 1823, a great storm passed over England, when two great explosions occurred in collieries in Durham. In January, 1841, a very heavy storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain passed over the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, when three contemporaneous explosions took place, killing between thirty and forty persons. Two great storms occurred in Nov., 1850, both distinguished by heavy gales, thunder storms, and wrecks, and the explosions which took place about the same period, were—Emrov Pit, Wakefield, Nov. 19; Dawley, Shropshire, Nov. 25; Victoria Pit, Wakefield, Nov. 28; Oldham, Lancashire, Dec. 4; Wolverhampton, Dec. 5; Haydock Colliery, Dec. 7; Rowley Regis, Dec. 13; Duffryn Colliery, Wales, Dec. 14; Hindley, Dec. 17, and Wrexham, Dec. 21. The cases adduced by the author are sufficient to bear out his views, and are well worthy the serious consideration of inspectors, agents, viewers, and all persons interested in the welfare of our colliery population.

In the year 1851, the present sovereign of Denmark granted to one of his subjects permission to explore the province of Greenland, in order to discover if there were in that remote district any indications of mineral wealth. It may not be generally known, but at that time this was considered a great concession, the trade with this locality being one of the royal monopolies.

The expedition was under the direction of M. LUND, Councillor of Commerce, and discovered there lodes of copper and lead, some of it containing silver, plumbago, as well as several seams of coal. On his return this gentleman associated himself with two partners, and in the following year a Norwegian mining agent, with a competent staff, was dispatched to the scene of operations. During the summer months they raised some ores, which were shipped, but were obliged to return home previous to the setting in of the inclement winter season, always prevalent on the ice-bound coast. The result of that expedition was that the co-partners are now in litigation with each other, and the mines, if not abandoned, are at least in abeyance.

In the same year, Mr. TAYLER, an English gentleman, left this country, and in a different locality, at Omenack, discovered graphite, as well as lignite; while at Nunarsort copper was found which yielded 60 per cent. He likewise visited Arksut-fjord, the only known locality for cryolite; and in this were ores of copper, tin, tantalite, and arsenical pyrites. We understand that it is proposed, under his superintendence, that a further research be made in the ensuing summer, so as to explore the various mineral deposits of Greenland, so far as practicable.

Although in a scientific point of view such expeditions are eminently useful, tending to diffuse information of the geographical and mineralogical, as well as geological, features of this almost unknown terrane, yet we cannot but express our firm opinion that, for practical mining purposes, the mineral wealth of this portion of the North American continent can never be made profitably available; and we believe we shall be borne out in our ideas by all those who are acquainted with mining in Arctic latitudes. It must be remembered, that for nearly three-fourths of the year the coast is ice-bound, and the summer is changeable; and although grass operations may be carried on, there is no dependence on the weather. The country is barren and desolate, and any association working there would have to fetch the greatest bulk of their provisions from other parts during the brief period the waters are open. There is a scarcity of fuel; and on any establishment being formed, it would be necessary that good and substantial houses should be erected for the workmen. It is a well-known fact, had it not been for the heavy cost of colonisation that the Alten Mining Association were necessarily obliged to incur, their affairs would have been in a far better position than they are at present; but freight and building, as well as road making and general charges, have been the incubus that has weighed on them, and prevented them attaining that prosperity they otherwise would have done. The mines themselves, as far as

MARCH 8, 1856.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

great utility, not only in the arts, but the more useful appliances of society. We are told that cryolite exists in large quantities at Arksfjord: it is easily obtained, and a cargo from there would probably enable our chemists to experimentalise on a large scale, as to obtain a sufficient quantity of aluminium to test its commercial value.

We do not deny the utility of a scientific expedition to Greenland, in order to be acquainted with its mineral localities; and although it may seem presumptuous, we think the suggestion we have thrown out would be of practical utility, and of considerable interest, if acted upon, to all connected with mineral pursuits.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

From a Parliamentary return of companies formed, or which have obtained certificates of complete registration, with limited liability, under the Limited Liability Act, 1855, we select the following, as interesting to our readers:—

East India Coal Company—Digging and mining for coals and other minerals in the district of Burdwan, in the East Indies.

New Machin Slate and Slab Company—Acquiring certain slate quarries, called the Machin Slate and Slab Quarries, and working same.

Carnarvonshire Slate Company—Slate quarrying at Llanllyfn, Carnarvonshire.

Indurated Stone Company—The indurating of soft stone and the manufacturing artificial stone.

Pará Brasiliensis Mining Company—Working mines for gold, &c., in the district of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

St. Lawrence Fisheries Company—Fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Crystal City, or British Madeira Company—Maintaining residences in which an equality of temperature can be preserved, suitable to delicate constitutions.

British and Oriental Patent Ice Company—Producing ice in any climate by machinery, reducing the temperature of heated buildings, and for general refrigeration purposes.

Anglesey Coal Company—Working and vending coal.

Great Wheal Busy United Mining Company—Working certain mines situate in the parish of Camborne, Cornwall.

Gloucestershire and Dean Forest Coal Company—Working coal mines in the Forest of Dean.

Trewarmett Down Slate Quarry Company—Quarrying at Trewarmett Down, in the county of Cornwall.

Buckingham Castle Iron-Works Company—Manufacturing articles in iron, &c.

Hartlepool and Harton Henry Colliery Company—Working coal mines, and manufacturing fire-bricks, coke, and pottery.

Trinidad Bituminous Fuel Company—Manufacturing into fuel the bitumen to be procured from an estate in the island of Trinidad.

Irish China Clay, Porcelain, Brick, Tile, and Drain-Pipe Company—Manufacturing pottery wares.

Alpha Bell Metal, Tin, and Copper Mining Company—Working the Alpha Mine, at St. Stephen's, Cornwall.

Rhydydefford Colliery Company, Glamorgan—Working, raising, and selling coal.

London Metal-Metallurgical Company—Producing electro-plate, &c.

Windsor Bridge Iron-Works and Engineering Company—Millwrights, &c.

Penclawdd Colliery Company—Producing and selling coal.

Rossie and Canada Lead Company—Purchasing and working lead mines in North America and Upper Canada.

Smitton Head Lead Mining Company—Mining at Ouseby, Cumberland.

North and South Wales Steam Fuel Company—Manufacture of steam fuel.

New Brunswick Mining Company—Opening and working mines in the province of New Brunswick.

Tyn-Y-Caeia Colliery Company—Raising and selling coal.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. V.—THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In resumption of this subject, I append hereto the rules and regulations which I believe to be the essential amalgamation of managing laws of the two principles—"joint-stock" and "cost-book," a code that could be permissively adopted to the great advantage of mining companies, in the absence of special legislative enactment, rendering it compulsory upon every concern to use some such safeguard.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the discriminative wisdom exhibited by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in responding to our joint and well-considered solicitations for the extension of the powers conferred by this celebrated bill to all existing companies, duly constituted by law, as the following clause, amended in committee, will exemplify:—

Any company duly constituted by law previous to the passing of the Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may, with the consent of at least three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may be present, personally or by proxy, at any general meeting summoned for that purpose, and upon complying with such requisitions as are hereinbefore contained, in respect of registration, register themselves as a company under this Act, with or without limited liability.

To entitle existing companies to such registration, the particulars, as specified in succeeding statements, must be delivered to the registrar of joint-stock companies.

1. The nominal capital of the company, and the number of shares into which it is to be divided.

2. The number of shares taken, and the amount paid up on each share.

3. The liability of shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited.

4. The name of the proposed company, with the addition, in the case of a limited company, of the word "limited," as the last word thereof. They shall also deliver to the registrar, to be retained by him, any Act of Parliament, Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument, constituting or regulating the company; and, secondly, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons who, on the day of registration, are holders of shares in the company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number. The correctness of any statement and list so delivered to be authenticated by a declaration of two of the directors, or of any two other principal officers of the company. These requisitions being complied with, the registrar will certify that such company is duly incorporated under this Act, but notice of application for such certificate must be advertised once at least in four successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the county where the registered office of the company is situate, because registration under the Limited Act will not debar or prejudice the right of any creditor to sue the shareholders individually for debts incurred previously to the date of complete liability registration.

Mr. Lowe has, moreover, yielded to us the rights and privileges of our Cost-book System, annihilated altogether in the first introduction of the "bill"; consequently, we may now either work under our cost-book rule in its primitive state, or engrraft upon it the super-excellently additional security of "limited liability" to extent of capital subscribed. I may, in conclusion, give a piece of useful and practical information to defaulters of calls—namely, that the amended provisions permit directors or managers to forfeit all shares upon which the calls are not paid after the expiration of the period contained in a second notice requiring payment; and also full powers to sue for the amount of default, notwithstanding such forfeiture.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE WEST PAR CONSOLS, TO JANUARY, 1856.

Dr. CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

1. Capital received on 25,000 shares £24,683 1 6

2. Receipts for sale of engine 120 0 0

" materials 31 8 0

3. Interest 21 13 2 = 1,253 1 2

Total £25,936 2 8

Cr. PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

1. Welborne, interest in mine and company £500 0 0

2. Lease of land for surface works 130 0 0

Heft of mine 90 0 0 = 300 0 0

3. Plant, for cost of engine 2,108 3 10

4. Working expenses to January 10,713 2 8

5. Charges—Office expenses (3½ years) £334 5 3

Law expenses 129 11 7

Printing, stationery, and travelling 320 7 9 = 804 4 7

6. Bonus on shares issued 2,193 0 0

7. Cash and Investments—Cash in hand £73 18 4

Cash receivable 41 13 2

Bills receivable 30 1 6 = 165 13 0

Deficiency 25,876 4 1

Total £25,936 2 8

N.B. The foregoing example being compiled promiscuously from last week's summary of accounts, is crude and imperfect, from the commingling therein of capital and revenue, and absence of liabilities, which would secure a more complete specimen of the form required.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE — MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The name of the company is the — Mining Company (Limited).

The object for which the company is established is the working of the sets received below for minerals.

The liability of the shareholders is "limited."

The nominal capital of the company is — pounds, divided into — shares of — each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association; and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

[Then follow the names of seven subscribers, with number of shares subscribed for.]

Dated the —.

Witness to the above signatures, A. B., of No. 1, John-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

Rescise particulars of sets.

1. That the offices of the company be —.

2. That Mr. — be the purse thereof, or manager, at a salary of — per month.

3. That Messrs. — be the captains thereof, at salaries of — per month.

4. That Messrs. — be the bankers thereof.

5. That bi-monthly general meetings be held at 12 o'clock on the second Thursday of

the month, at the offices of the company, of which 14 days' notice shall be given. The annual general meeting to be held in the month of —, of which 14 days' notice shall also be given.

6. That no business be transacted, except declaration of a dividend from real profits, at any general meeting, unless one-tenth of the shareholders be personally present at the commencement and close of business. The proceedings of all meetings to be entered in a book, and signed by the Chairman of such meetings.

7. That all questions at meetings be decided by a majority of votes, each shareholder having one vote for each share held, and to vote by proxy in favour of a shareholder, to be lodged at the office of the company 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote. The Chairman at meetings to have an extra or casting vote.

8. That no shareholder be entitled to vote at meetings unless the call upon all his shares be paid.

9. That the resolutions of the majority at meetings be binding upon the whole body of shareholders.

10. That any meeting may forfeit absolutely all shares upon which the calls be not paid within two months after being due, with interest, after the rate of 5 per cent. annum, from such due date to date of payment; and that, notwithstanding such forfeiture, the shareholder whose shares are forfeited shall be liable to pay the company all calls owing at the time of forfeiture, and further, that such forfeited shares shall become the property of the company.

11. That 21 days' notice be given for payment of calls made for that portion of capital not paid up.

12. That a balance-sheet under the prescribed form of Joint-Stock Companies' Act be prepared for the two-monthly meetings of the shareholders, and annually for public registration under the said Act, and a printed copy of such balance-sheet be forwarded to each shareholder seven days previous to the meeting. All accounts to be kept on the principle of double entry, with cash book, journal, and ledger. Every facility to be given by the officials, for inspection by the shareholders of the books, share registers, and transfers, during the usual hours of business.

13. That all accounts shall be audited by the general meeting, or that such general meeting shall empower three of the shareholders to audit and report on the same.

14. That transfers of shares be made under a form prescribed, and no person to be deemed a shareholder until he has accepted the shares under his handwriting. No transfer to be accepted without all calls in respect to the same be paid. Certificate of shares to be issued for shares held on payment of 1s., and in case of loss a duplicate for the same fee.

15. That all moneys received on account of the company be paid to the bankers in-starter, and all sums drawn therefrom to be sanctioned by the shareholders.

16. That all machinery and materials for the mine be ordered by the purser after the sanction of the meeting.

17. That no agent or officer of the company shall supply any materials or machinery to the company, or derive any profit or emolument therefrom beyond his salary.

18. That the mining captains shall forward a weekly report of the workings, to be received at the offices of the company upon the morning of Thursday, when the same shall lay on the table, for the perusal of shareholders, previous to its insertion in the *Mining Journal* of the following Saturday.

19. That a shareholder may retire from the company upon giving the purser a written notice of a relinquishment of his shares, and the rights therein represented, and paying his proportion of the then existing liabilities, when he shall be entitled to receive such proportion of the tools, tackle, materials, ores, balvans, and of all other appurtenances belonging to the company, as the shares relinquished shall represent, the same being valued and paid for two years after date of such retirement.

20. That no mining or other shareholder, or broker, shall be eligible to hold any official appointment whatsoever under the company.

21. That the purser shall find security for the due fulfilment of his trust.

22. That the winding-up clauses of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act shall be applicable to the company.

23. That proceedings of meetings be signed by those shareholders present.

24. That the foregoing rules and regulations be printed, and a copy thereof given to each new shareholder with his certificate of shares.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, March 6. W. VERNON VENABLES.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 6.—The mining share market shows some signs of renewed animation, but business is not nearly so brisk as it was before Christmas. Some attention has been directed to Rosewarne United, in consequence of a reported improvement. The sett is very large, and it is believed contains several lodes which have not yet been opened. Shares have sold at 118*s.* in Cornwall. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares are firmly held, the last quotation being 120*s.* per 243*s.* share. The sett is very extensive, and there have been workings in the Grambler part continued for nearly 30 years. The present workings are in the St. Aubyn part of the sett, and the adventurers, after a large outlay, have at length some prospect of being rewarded for their perseverance. Should this be realised, it will be only one of many instances in which well-directed perseverance in mining has ultimately won a prize.

South France's two-monthly account was held last Monday, when a dividend of 10*s.* per 496*s.* share was declared. This mine is likely to rank amongst the richest and most lasting mines in Cornwall. The workings are on eight different lodes; and it is believed there are other lodes in the sett, which is of considerable extent. The ores are of excellent quality, and the reserves very large, a great quantity of ore having been discovered in the mine. During the past two months, considerable difficulty has been experienced in drawing the stuff, which difficulty will not be removed until another shaft has been sunk to a sufficient depth. This shaft is now sinking with all possible speed, and when completed will enable the agents to avail themselves of the large discoveries of ore in the mine, and to increase the sales, and most probably the dividends. In the interim, however, the disadvantage alluded to may possibly have the effect of somewhat reducing the next dividend. The present price of shares is about 360*s.*

West Seton has, perhaps, as good a course of ore at present as any mine in Cornwall; and shares are about 320*s.*

A call of 3*s.* per share was made at Carvannall account, held lately. The deepest level (118 fms.) is improving. A considerable amount has been expended in this mine, which, however, is in a good position, and may ultimately repay the adventurers.

South Wheal Ellen two-monthly meeting was held last Monday, when a call of 14*s.* 4*d.* per 1024*s.* share was made to pay off liabilities, and 5*s.* 8*d.* per share for the further prosecution of the mine. This was an old mine, which resumed working last Midsummer, since which the works have been prosecuted with great vigour. A 45-inch pumping-engine has been erected and paid for, and the first sampling of copper ores, consisting of 64 tons, took place last week. The adventurers, on Monday, considered the state of the mine warranted their obtaining a steam-whim and crusher as soon as possible, and a resolution was passed for that purpose. There are few shares at present in the market: price about 8*s.* 10*p.*

North Busy is also considered a promising mine, and the shares are likely to advance. Rickard's Wheal Rose has risen beyond 7*s.* per share. This mine adjoins East Wheal Rose, and is said to have the same lodes; it is reported that lead has been cut in one of those lodes.

The Cornwall Railway Company held their half-yearly meeting at Truro, on Friday last—Michael Williams, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The accounts showed that there has already been expended by the company, £66,322, 29*s.* 1*d.*, and that there is a balance in hand of 129,509*s.* 3*s.* 11*d.* It would be of great advantage to the industrial interests of the county to have this railway speedily completed. Amongst others, mining adventurers in the metropolis and more distant parts of the kingdom would be benefited, by being enabled, with much more ease and expedition than at present, to visit their mining properties in Cornwall. The present intention is to complete and open the line from Plymouth to Truro, from which the West Cornwall Railway Company will convey passengers and traffic, as they now do, to Penzance and the intermediate towns. When the Cornwall line has been completed to Truro, it will, no doubt, be afterwards extended to the important port of Falmouth. Mr. Michael Williams stated to the meeting that Mr. Brunel, the engineer, had informed him that the line from Plymouth to Truro would be ready for travelling over by the end of 1857. The great bridge over the Tamar, at Saltash, will be one of Mr. Brunel's most gigantic works. The immense centre pier in the midst of the river has its foundation 85 feet below high-water mark; after many difficulties, a foundation has been obtained, and the masonry is now built up about 14 feet. The company has been unfortunate in the failure of two of the contractors; the last that failed being Mr. Mare of Blackwall, who had contracted for the construction of the Great Saltash bridge. The company was also very unfortunate in having been engaged, at the outset, in a parliamentary contest with the Central competing company, who proposed to construct a line through the centre of Devon and Cornwall, from Exeter. In consequence of this parliamentary contest, the Cornwall Company contracted very heavy expenses, and in addition lost the advantages of what has been termed the "railway mania," when money was more freely subscribed for railways than at any subsequent period. It is hoped, however, notwithstanding the drawbacks alluded to, that Cornwall, before another two years are expired, will have the advantage of railway communication with the rest of the kingdom.

The West Cornwall half-yearly meeting was held at Bristol, where Mr. George Barker, a member of the London committee, attended and criticised the accounts, and after some discussion, a committee of investigation was appointed, to enquire into the affairs of the company, its management, position, and prospects. The working expenses of the line having been much remarked upon, the Chairman admitted that they were

higher than was desirable—viz.,

Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, copper appears in abundance on the surface of the limestone. At Bellock, carbonate of iron and the red oxide occur in abundance; and there is here the remains of an iron mine, which was evidently worked at a very remote period. Mr. Cameron entered into a minute analysis of the several rocks, and concluded by giving a list of the principal rocks found by him in this interesting locality, which are—quartz, massive and crystallized; granite, and sienitic granite; gneiss, felspar, mica schist, mica slate, ferruginous mica-schist, mountain limestone, secondary limestone, containing an abundance of fossils; slate-limestone, magnesian limestone, red and yellow sandstone, conglomerate-hornblende, clay-slate, kaolin, cubical bi-sulphure of iron, malachite, arsenical iron, cubical lead ore, carbonate of lead, molybdic silver, black oxide of manganese, red oxide of iron, sulphate of baryta, and calcareous spar. This paper was listened to with much attention, and called forth some useful and interesting remarks from some practical gentlemen present, including Sir James Murray and Mr. Lisabé, C.E. The latter, who has been for a long time acquainted with this district, fully bore Mr. Cameron out in the observations he made, and complimented him on the great research his paper had evinced: he himself had been for thirty years carrying on investigations into the mineral character of this country, and he greatly regretted that so little interest was taken in the welfare of Ireland by those who should be more alive to the importance of having it properly developed; and he felt quite sure, that if there were something more known of this country, parties would not journey to the antipodes to seek what is here within their reach. He had been the first to open up mines in Donegal, and the districts inspected by Mr. Cameron, and then exhibited a specimen of gold, existing in a piece of quartz, which he was the first to find in Donegal; he first observed it occurring in fine ferruginous clay, and then traced it to the solid rock; and he was quite certain that a large quantity existed in a similar form in that country. A paper was then read by Dr. Austin, on the adulteration of wines, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway Company will be held on the 20th inst., when a favourable report and statement of accounts are expected. The opening of the branch to Longford was an important move in favour of this company, and after a short time an immense traffic will be developed in that quarter, while the branch joining the Dundalk and Enniskillen at Clones will be an important feeder.

A melancholy exhibition of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank's affairs was made on Wednesday, on application that the company might be placed under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Winding-up Act. After hearing counsel, the Master of the Rolls reviewed in general terms the case as it was brought before him, and pronounced it to be a fraud of so gigantic a character, that no living being had ever seen anything like it. He read extracts from the report issued by the bank to the shareholders on Feb. 1, 1856, in which it was stated that the assets of the company were equal to £100,000, whereas it appeared to him that their assets would not exceed £35,000. That James Sadler, the sole manager and director, had permitted his brother, the late John Sadler, to overdraw £200,000, by which the bank had become a defaulter to the amount of £400,000; whilst at that very period, on Feb. 1 last, James Sadler declared the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. to the shareholders, carrying over £300,000, and upwards to the reserved fund, which was represented to be £17,000, and further representing the bank to be in a flourishing state. His Honour said the company should stand dissolved from that day.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 5.—As might naturally be expected, the great—it may be said only—topics discussed here are the apocryphal sayings and doings of the Congress, and the speech of the Emperor, opening the legislative session of 1856. It would be absurd, almost impossible, to give your readers all the twaddle which is mysteriously circulated about what takes place in the magnificent Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nothing that therein occurs is allowed to transpire, nor is it likely to do so until the Congress has terminated—until the question of war or peace be finally determined. Of course, the various Governments, whose representatives sit here, are kept well *au courant*: but the general public—the *oi pollio*—are kept in ignorance, and very wisely too, seeing how prone it is to rush into extremes. The first reception that greeted the publication of the Emperor's speech is a case in point—an apt illustration of the indiscriminate conduct and recklessness of speculators, whose doings are taken to indicate the sentiments of the nation. These gentlemen had persuaded themselves that the Emperor would have seized the occasion offered by the opening of the session to execute a *coup de theatre*, and announce in his speech from the throne the conclusion of peace. Accordingly, when a copy of the speech was read and posted up at the Bourse, on Monday afternoon, the dignified, calm, and cautious reserve which characterised it throughout—the admonition to prepare for war as an eventuality not impossible, nor improbable, caused fearful disappointment to these advocates of peace at any price. Immediately after the speech was made public a species of panic became manifest upon 'Change. The 3 per Cents., which, in anticipation of the announcement of prompt conclusion of peace, opened at 74 francs; when the speech was read, they fell to 71-80 francs, at which price large sales were effected, that tended all the more to depress the market. Shortly before closing a few purchases were made, that contributed to restore calm. Tuesday, and subsequently, business was steadier, and the 3 per Cents. rose to 73-45 francs., the price they stood at on the 23d of last month. The Credit Mobilier Bank shares, and other like securities, have been subject to fluctuations, while railway securities have been remarkably steady. The settling passed off much easier than was anticipated. The *Patrie* stated, in a recent number, that a dispute upon some frivolous question of precedence had arisen between the English plenipotentiaries, Lord Clarendon and Cowley, and that in consequence thereof Lord Cowley, with his accustomed amiability and *savoir faire*, did not attend the diplomatic dinner, sulking like an "ill-conditioned" school-boy. With the manifestations of Lord Cowley's "prodigious opinion of himself," and pert arrogance to his fellow-countrymen, people in England may not be disposed to take exception; but when these manifestations are made apparent under such peculiar circumstances as the present, showing the disunion that exists between the two representatives of England, it is neither consonant with the dignity nor conducive to the interest of the British empire that quarrels between its representatives at a Congress of Peace should be made public. What could have been the cause of the dispute, people are at a loss to conjecture. Lord Clarendon is the direct and special representative of England; Lord Cowley but ordinary ambassador, and a very ordinary one into the bargain. It was clearly his duty to give way to Lord Clarendon. Moreover, Lord Cowley should remember that his nobility is of very recent date, and his diplomatic services altogether unappreciable.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Saint-Rambert to Grenoble Railway was held last week, when its fusion with the Lyons Railway Company, and connection with the Credit Mobilier, were announced. This Company is henceforth to take the name of the "Rhone to the Alps Railway." The capital is to be doubled—i.e., raised to 50,000,000 francs (2,000,000), by the creation of 50,000 new shares, of which 10,000 are to be allotted to the present shareholders, and the remaining 40,000 to be subscribed for by the Lyons Company and Credit Mobilier. In connection with this railway, it may probably interest your readers to learn that M. Cochaux, the discoverer of the new pass in the Alps, has just completed the survey of a line from Modena to Susa, which will connect the railways of Sardinia together, and establish communication between them and the French lines. The line will, I presume, follow the valley of the Po to Turin, and thence along the valleys of the Dora to Susa. From the latter town it is to proceed to the foot of Mount Tabor, where the new pass has been discovered, and which, it is stated, will allow of the difficulties that the route by Mount Cenis offered to the establishment of a railway being surmounted. The road is to be worked by locomotives from Modena to Susa. The gradients will not be steeper on this portion of the line than those on the Genoa Railway, for the passage of the Apennines. In the highlands the railway is to be partly sunk beneath the surface of the soil, and covered over to form a tunnel. In the Mount a tunnel is to be constructed, not exceeding 7000 feet in length, by means of wells sunk 200 feet below the ground. Five years are estimated to be necessary for its construction.

The Metal Market is improving. In Paris orders are numerous, and prices firm. In Champagne, the same description is equally characteristic. Pigs delivered at the railway station nearest to the works at 195 francs. the 1000 kilos, to be delivered in two months. A contract for 1,000,000

kilos. (1000 tons) has just been signed, to be delivered within the next six months, at 197-50 francs. the 1000 kilos, for the quantities delivered during the first three months, beginning in March, and 195 francs. for the remaining seven months. Rolls are quoted at 390 francs. the 1000 kilos., the first class; forged iron at 480 francs., and rods at 490 francs., the 1000 kilos. The presence of English iron in Paris has doubtless contributed to preserve the equable tone of the market. The prices of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, have not varied. The Government has published a decree which concerns English ironmasters. Henceforth, foreign rails and their accessories are to be admitted into France at a duty of 6 francs. the 100 kilos., exclusive of the double decime (about 2/- 10s. per ton), under the following conditions:

1. When in the interest of public security it is necessary to relay a line of rails, or when a railway company undertakes to lay a second line, not stipulated in the concession.

2. When, in the interest of commerce, a railway company undertakes to open its line earlier than the period agreed, or when the opening has been delayed by failures in supply.

I regret to say that accidents in coal mines in France and Belgium are as numerous and as fatal as in England, when the relative amount of persons engaged in the works is taken into consideration. Last week, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Marihaye Colliery, at Flémalle. It took place early in the morning, as some of the miners were going off work; they, however, returned to aid their fellows, and brought out eight corpses. Miners and overseers from neighbouring collieries, especially from those belonging to Cockerill, were soon on the spot, and lent most efficient aid; they penetrated up to where the gallery had fallen in, killing 14 or 15 men. The number missing, and without doubt dead, is 28, and 10 more or less severely injured. The origin of the accident is unknown. It is presumed to have been caused by a miner, one of the victims, using blasting-powder, contrary to the orders he had received. If such be the case, it is evident that some one of the overseers is to blame, as the miner could not have done so without its being known. A second explosion in the Louvrière coalpit has taken place: seven burnt and three killed. The particulars are not yet known. While speaking of Belgium, it may interest your Birmingham readers to learn something of the state of trade in their great rival—Liege. In 1855, there were turned in this town, 193,610 single-barrel guns, being an increase over 1854 of 3054; 80,811 double-barrel, decrease 27,985; 39,163 guns called *bords* (rifled, I presume, the term *bords* borrowed from English bore), increase 24,436; 29,792 pairs of holster-pistols, increase 1759; 131,521 pairs of pocket-pistols, decrease 23,026; 96,250 muskets, increase 17,530. From the above it will be seen how heavily the wants of war pressed upon the other branches of trade. The total for 1855, as compared with that of 1853, shows an increase of about 68,000 arms of all kinds,—nothing much to alarm our Birmingham makers, when it is remembered that all Governments, even our own, were out-bidding one another for Liege guns.

The International Association, for the uniformity of weights, measures, and money, has hitherto been without any local habitation. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, taking pity upon its houseless condition, has given it a refuge in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, where it is to brood over all sorts of suggestions. The directors of the silver-lead mines of Heidelberg, have just published a report of some assays made upon their ores, by a commission, presided over by M. Leroy. An assay upon 100 kilos. of galena gave 73 kilos. of lead, and 318 grammes of silver (about 10 ozs. 8 drs.). The result of this assay verifies the one previously made on ores from this mine, which gave, upon 100 kilos. of ore, 266 grammes ($\frac{7}{8}$ ozs.) of silver, 52 kilos. of lead, and 30 kilos. of copper. The assay was conducted by M. Chambard, assayer to the Paris Mint, and the directors appear to be very respectable. Silver-lead mines, I fear, are very hazardous things, and those who have suffered from the Great Cawrach—that most incomprehensible, mysterious, and ruinous of all ventures—will be loath to have anything to do with silver-lead mines again. M. F. Kuhlmann has recently communicated to the Academy here a process which he has discovered for the formation of chlorated silver by the humid way. He fills a bottle or globe with a solution of nitrate of silver, and closes the orifice with some porous body; the bottle is next reversed, and the orifice plunged in a bath of chlorohydric acid—taking care that no air penetrates into the bottle containing the solution of nitrate of silver—in such manner that the porous stopping may have one side in contact with the solution of nitrate of silver, and the other in contact with the chlorohydric acid. After a short time, the two fluids meet; and then there is formed on the top of the stopping, inside the bottle, a thin layer of chloride of silver, precipitated. The reaction is continued slowly, and gives rise to an arborization of chloride of silver, *corne*, in the salt solution of silver. The chloride is first white, and afterwards becomes of a brownish violet hue, and semi-transparent. The fracture is conchoidal and vitreous, it is of a soft consistency, and as fusible as ordinarily-found chlorated silver. M. Kuhlmann infers, from this discovery, that as native chloride of silver is often found with metallic silver, the formation of the metal results from the reduction of a portion of the chloride; for it has long been well known with what facility chloride of silver gives up its chlorine to hydrogen, as the latter is evolved.

Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia may be classed amongst the especially favoured districts of Europe, their fertile soil producing in abundance all connected with agriculture; whilst, beneath, they are extremely rich in minerals of almost every description, containing an abundant and inexhaustible mass of wealth, which the intelligence of man finds little difficulty in rendering of utility in the arts and industry. The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* publishes a statistical statement of the production of the mines and uaines in the district of the Rhine during 1855, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Production.	Value in	Men	Women and
	Tons.	£ sterling.	employed.	children.
Coal	2,278,400	£899,923	16,059	31,962
Lignite	177,200	15,832	1,269	3,200
Ores of iron, zinc, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, antimony, manganese, coppers, alum, &c.	—	434,670	17,923	32,449
Pig Iron (all descriptions)	121,390	822,638	2,877	6,827
Manufactured Iron (ditto)	111,690	1,036,639	9,872	26,603
Zinc	6,700	113,956	—	—
Silver (or)	—	35,204	—	—
Lead and litharge	10,700	256,362	2,041	3,803
Copper	370	41,271	—	—
Alum	1,540	17,228	—	—
Copperas	1,230	3,485	—	—
Salt	9,270	20,052	145	576

From this statement, it will be seen that the total value of the products enumerated is about 5,000,000 £ sterling, of which 3,500,000 £ may be considered as the produce of the usines, and 1,500,000 £ as that of the mines.

Messrs. Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., of 20, Rue Neuve des Capucines, state that the establishment of powerful financial institutions in Spain is about to give a great stimulus to railway and mining affairs in that country, in which nearly everything remains to be done.

TURKISH GAS COMPANY.—A prospectus has just been issued of a company for lighting the Turkish capital with gas, which will be found in our advertising columns. It is merely necessary to refer our readers to the list of directors, as a guarantee for the probable success of the company; it includes gentlemen of the highest experience in established gas companies, both at home and abroad, and amongst them some who are engaged at the present time carrying on the Oriental Gas Company, with such favourable prospects. It is stated that steps have been taken to procure from the Sultan of Turkey a firman, or concession, securing for a term of years the exclusive privilege of supplying with gas all places within the sovereignty and dominions of the Turkish empire. Two of the directors, one having an intimate knowledge of the country, the other being practically acquainted with all the details in relation to the manufacture of, and lighting by, gas, have already left this country for Constantinople, with full powers to conclude the necessary arrangements. The effects of civilisation which have spread far and wide from Europe to the remotest part of the world, have not failed, in spite of ancient prejudices, to penetrate generally the Turkish empire. The project now submitted to the public has been for some time under the consideration of leading and influential parties in Constantinople.

The Ottoman empire affords a wide scope for the operations of this company, as the following facts will demonstrate. Constantinople has a mixed population of Mussulmans, Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, &c., approaching 1,000,000 souls; it contains a large number of palaces and private edifices. The Sultan alone has several immense palaces, and the Sublime Porte, where the Government affairs are carried on, forms of itself a small city. Coal is to be had in Turkey, and it is believed that English enterprise will work the native collieries more vigorously than hitherto. Calculations have been made as to the expense of the present mode of lighting with olive oil, and the directors are enabled to state that gas can be supplied at

a rate to render certain its general adoption. The capital is fixed at 100,000 £ (with power to increase), in shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up on allotment; but should the directors fail in obtaining the privileges, which they expect, the capital will be returned, less the preliminary expenses, which shall not exceed £1.6d. per share. The very remunerative returns made by all gas companies need no comment, and this company appears to be an undertaking both legitimate and desirable.

MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON ORDNANCE.

I have read with great interest all the correspondence upon this subject, and also well considered the arguments in favour of monster guns and mortars made of wrought-iron. Long before Mr. Nasmyth produced the one which proved a failure, and convinced himself of the impossibility of their manufacture for war, I foretold their uselessness and insecurity. The practical men of the kingdom know Mr. Nasmyth as a first-class mechanist; as a manufacturer of iron I never heard him spoken of, but I dare say he, like the Mersey Company, or others of the heavy forged iron houses, was in the hands of a foreman, to whom was entrusted the making of his large lump of iron, and I have no doubt but that his superintendent was quite as confident as Mr. Clay, of the Mersey Works, that the iron was sound, without flaws, and, in fact, solid throughout; this would be more and more strengthened when the boring went on, and no crack or seams appeared. This is all very well, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." The Mersey Company have made the mass of iron from which is to be shaped a gun in the same way, in fact, the only way in which it is possible for the iron to be put together with any chance of success—viz., the iron is what forgemen call "built," or put together piece by piece, beginning with a little, and adding to the mass by putting on fresh slabs every heat, until enough has been finished, out of which a gun is to be made, by cutting off the superabundant outside, and boring the barrel out of the solid metal. I have had a great deal of experience in this branch of iron manufacture, and have paid particular attention to the piling, or putting together, large pieces of iron. I have long ago been fully persuaded of the insecurity of wrought-iron, where it has been necessary to keep it (in the course of manufacture) in a welding heat for so many days and nights; and this was the reason why I expressed so strong an opinion against the practicability of making monster wrought-iron mortars.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in noticing the failure of Mr. Nasmyth's gun, said—"We regret to learn that Mr. Nasmyth's wrought-iron gun has proved a complete failure, and this not on account of the mechanical difficulties which had to be encountered, formidable as they were, but from a most unexpected peculiarity in the material employed, when brought together in so large a mass as was necessary. It seems that wrought-iron, so tractable under all ordinary conditions of working, cannot be welded together in very large masses without undergoing a change in its molecular arrangement, exceedingly injurious to its tenacity. As we understand the explanation which we have received on this point, an immense mass of iron, like that which Mr. Nasmyth has welded together, continues so long in an incandescent and soft state, that a process analogous to crystallisation takes place within its substance, whereby the fibrous texture, from which it derives its tenacity, is destroyed, and it becomes even less capable than cast-iron of resisting the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder." All this may be said, and will I fear be said, of the monster gun of the Mersey Company. The opinion I expressed about Mr. Nasmyth's will do for all others of great size, and it is this—"The iron loses its fibre and tenacity from being burnt in the furnace; and I will defy any one to keep a piece of iron up to a welding heat for three, four, or five weeks without destroying its toughness, and producing a crystalline fracture." There is no argument, either for or against, which has not been brought forward, but the above is the only result which, I believe, will ever be attained by a continuation of the most expensive and unsatisfactory experiments. Common sense would tell practical men that you cannot weld slabs on a part of the huge mass, and prevent a great portion of the body, which is always exposed to the fire, from burning and wasting; and the waste alone, which is reduced back to cinder by the process, is about 30 per cent. I would advise the Mersey Company to prove their gun well before sending it off, for I remember the painful circumstances which attended the firing of the bow gun of the American frigate *Princeton*, and the deaths which took place when the gun on a galla day exploded. It was the largest gun of wrought-iron which had ever been made up to that time, and the Mersey Company made it and proved it. The present gun of their manufacture is the largest up to this time which has ever been made; but I hope it will be sufficiently proved to ensure its being safe. Let me beg of all who may be led to be present when the trial takes place, to get far enough out of the way, for I believe that it has not half the resisting power of cast-iron.

To conclude, I want to know what the benefits would be if the wrought-iron guns of monster calibre were proved to be successful? There are not four works in the United Kingdom which could make such guns as those on the eve of completion. I question much whether any other forge excepting the Mersey could make one so large; and they could not make more than five in a year, supposing they were all good, a thing quite past belief. The cost of this gun is about 3000 £ (it must be as heavy as cast-iron, or its efficiency for a long range is destroyed, weight being necessary to operate in resisting the effect of the recoil). This cost is too great to trifling, and all the experiments up to the present moment have proved how unsafe these guns are. I remember some splendid cast-iron guns being made in Staffordshire for the fortifications at Alexandria, and many tons heavier than the one spoken of above; their price was 1000 £ each; they were most beautiful work. I am in no way connected with guns or Government, but am a maker of—

HAMMERED IRON.

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.
The demand for pig-iron continues about the same; there is not much being sold, and the wrought manufacturers are using up their stocks of pig-iron before they come into the market. I do not expect there will be any large sales made before quarter-day, as there are not a few, and those of great weight too, who believe a reduction in price is not improbable. I do not think we shall have a reduction, and although mine pigs have fallen off in price since Christmas last, they are still too high to warrant any reduction upon wrought-iron. I cannot say that a full demand exists, but I do not hold that we should reduce prices in consequence of it: there are several reasons why a temporary check should be given to the trade, and we have plenty instances where at peculiar periods like the present reductions have been withheld, and prices have in consequence remained firm for several quarters afterwards. One reason for the check is patent to everybody—viz., the restrictions upon exporting several descriptions of iron to the north of Europe; another, is the cessation of Ordnance orders, for it is certain there are heavy stocks of shot, shell, guns, and mortars on hand, at least more than the immediate requirements of war; another is the rumour of a reduction in price, and this last is the most certain and extensive of the causes which have produced this temporary check. No sooner is there talk afloat of prices coming down, than all the buyers hold orders back to the last moment of time, before they give them out for execution. In this course the season is most favourable; were it autumn, instead of spring, the buyers would be only too glad to send their orders in, if their exports were for the United States, or the St. Lawrence, whereas now, the object of a month is not of much importance, and the Liverpool houses have a liberal margin in time given to them by their correspondents in Canada and America. You will see, by the enclosed official return, how much the value of exports connected with iron fell off during the past year; but although the weight is not of much account, perhaps it now happened that the stocks of pig-iron in Scotland and Staffordshire were reduced so much, and at a time when the furnaces in those places were producing more pig-iron than they ever did. This shows the extent of the home trade for 1855. Exports ending Dec. 31, 1855, as compared with the year ending Jan. 5, 1854:—

	1855.	1854.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Pig-iron	233,432	293,584	£1,244,853	£1,080,108

able for making iron. The price of mine pigs may be quoted at from 4d. 2s. 6d. to 4d. 10s. per ton.

P.S.—I see from the report of the meeting of the Furness Railway the following:—"The iron trade, during the past year, has been in a comparatively depressed state, and the quantity of iron ore conveyed over the line was 26,000 tons less than in 1854, and the receipts less by 2600/-." If anything were required to show the folly of the London and North-Western Railway Company's policy, or that of the canal company, in raising the rates of freight upon ore coming into Staffordshire, surely this extract from the proceedings of the company which carries the Ulverstone ore would be enough. It is well known that we now produce as much pig-iron as we did in 1855, and it is equally as well known that our mines have not been abundant, and ore was easily sold before the buyers considered it imperative upon them to dispense with the use of Ulverston ore, when they could do so without damage to their quality.—IRONMASTER.

—*Worcester Journal*, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly statement, to March 3, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, and machinery, known to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

ORDERS CONTRACTED FOR IN GLASGOW.

100 tons gas pipes, for Germany.

300 tons gas retorts, for Glasgow.

Pipes and other castings, for London and Liverpool.

NEW ORDERS.

400 tons railway chairs, for Germany.

Gas apparatus, pipes, tubes, &c., for two towns on the Continent.

Ironwork for No. 2 contract of the Loch Katrine Water-Works.

300 tons gas tank castings, and 64 gas retorts, for West Ham.

PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.

Large quantities of pipes for the South Staffordshire Water Company, to supply water to twelve towns in that district.

Water pipes for Cambridge.

Hails and chairs, &c., for the Great Luxembourg Company, near Brussels; and a line from Braga to Constantinople.

[All the pipes, &c., for the South Staffordshire Water Company have been contracted for by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., Woodside Iron Works, Dudley, the largest iron-founders in Great Britain; they are also iron-founders in the Cleveland district of Durham. All the stationary engines for the same water company have just been contracted for by Messrs. Wall and Co., of the Soho Works. All the rails, chairs, &c., for the Great Luxembourg Railway Company have lately been contracted for by manufacturers in Belgium, at cheaper rates than they could be delivered from Britain.]

THE COAL TRADE.—It appears, from an official statement, drawn up under authority by Mr. James R. Scott, that the quantity of coals received in London by railway and canal last month was 112,400 tons, whilst the imports by sea amounted to 245,402 tons. The subjoined shows the total receipts since the beginning of the year:—

Received by	1856.	1855.	Increase.
Railway	Tons 231,079	Tons 131,011	Tons 100,068
Canal	5,033	1,861	8,172
Sea	606,775	456,376	150,399
Total	812,827	589,243	233,539

Last year, the receipts were affected by the severity of the weather.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Various reports have been circulated on former occasions on the mineral wealth of the locality. It is an undeniably fact that the products of mines, compared with the scale of operations they are carried out on, have proved more beneficial to the proprietor than any other district in the western counties, which clearly shows the prejudice which so long existed against this district was a fallacy. —**WHEAL FERN AND THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS** need no comment, as the duration and profits derived therefrom, together with the unparalleled richness of ores they have produced, are sufficient encouragement that other new mines recently opened in the neighbourhood will be productive of good and lasting results.

—**Nova Bonaire** is now developing its anticipated resources, and the shareholders, who have persevered so long, and legitimately carried out the operations of the mine, are likely to be amply remunerated for their outlay.—**SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS** show strong evidence of the continued productiveness of the lode, by its increased returns; and there is no doubt of its making periodical dividends without interruption for a considerable time, and the machinery is equal to the requirements.—Preparations are in progress commensurate with the prospects to explore, and deeper develop, the very promising lode discovered in the **GREAT WEST SORTBRIDGE**, situated three-quarters of a mile north of the Sortbridge Consols.—**BIRCHY MINE**, immediately adjoining the north boundary of the Great West Sortbridge, with parallel lodes, presents indications sufficiently good to induce the proprietors to prosecute the undertaking with vigour. After a lengthened negotiation, the Rev. E. A. Bray, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and his Grace the Duke of Bedford, have granted a lease to the proprietary for 21 years, at 1-15th dues.—**LADY BERTHA** has made great progress this last six months past; the returns are strong incentives to explore the neighbouring lodes.—**BUCKLAND CONSOLS** is progressing favourably, wherein a producing lode was made last week of another lode, 60 fms. north of the one sinking on, producing rocks of gossan of the finest description, from 3 to 4 cwt.; this is in a direct line, east by south, with the Lady Bertha lode.

The St. Ives MINING DISTRICT is fast assuming very considerable importance, from the good progress and position of the mines in it. Amongst the best are the **PROVIDENCE MINES**, which look well for dividends; the increase in profit here has been very rapid. **WHEAL MARGERY**, situated near this, between it and the sea, is also looking well; they have recently made a rich discovery in the 49 east and 28 west. The last sampling was 117 tons, while the previous one was only 75 tons. We also hear a very good account of **CARRACK-DEWA UNITS**, which is near St. Ives.

EAST GONAMENA.—This sett is an extensive tract of land, situated in the parishes of St. Cleer and St. Iwe. It comprises a portion of Caradon Down (South Caradon sett being a portion of the same common) and Atwood Down, held under a lease for 21 years from the Rev. G. P. Norris, and Bodmin land, the property of Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart., at 1-15th dues. It is situated to the south-east of South Caradon Mine, the diversion of the two sets being the turnpike road, and adjoins East Caradon sett on the north. There are several copper lodes passing through the sett. An adit cross-cut is in course of driving, to intersect some of the lodes at a depth of 15 to 20 fms. The sett has been favourably reported by Capt. Rule, of South Caradon, and Capt. Nance, of Wheal Pollard. The situation is good, and the junction of kilias and granite passes through the sett, and is considered by the agents of the district a tract of land of more than ordinary promise. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, and is to be conducted on the Cost-book System.

MINING IN NORTH WALES seems to be improving daily, and particularly so in the Machynlleth district. Dylife, Dyffryn, Rhosyddol, and several others, are making good and remunerative returns. There is a pretty piece of ground for mining adjoining Rhosyddol, the property of Mr. Evan Jones, called Tywyn. The sett is very extensive, upwards of 500 acres, and the lodes of Cylan, Rhosyddol and Brynheidon, Tywyn, Breuvedwin (Mr. John Taylor's mines) pass through it. Four of them have been opened on, and show very favourable indications for lead ore in the deepest shade pit, 9 ft. below surface.

LLANDDWEIRLU UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The spirit of mining enterprise is beginning to exhibit itself in Cardiganshire, and the prospects of a new company, to be conducted under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, has just been issued, to work, under the above title, five distinct mines, called, respectively, Llanddweirlu, Esgair Gadfach, Cwrt Dewi, Rhy-cog, and Cwrt Robert, situated in this county, held by lease from the Bishop of St. David's, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for a term of 21 years, from Jan. 1, 1855, at 1-12th dues. It is intended to work the whole of the mines simultaneously, under one management, and a staff of officers, whose whole time shall be given up to the company. The capital is to be £60,000, in 6000 shares of 10/- each, which, it is believed will bring the mines into a dividend-paying state. The reports of the engineers state that water-power can be used to any extent, and render the adoption of expensive steam machinery unnecessary, whilst that required for water-power may be had at a comparatively moderate outlay. The prospectus further states that the lodes have been ascertained and proved at a large cost, and that the Esgair Gadfach Mine may be at once made productive, and lead ore raised and sold. The affairs of the company will be conducted by not less than six directors, until the first general meeting, to be held within 14 days after complete registration, when it will be at the option of the shareholders to increase, or otherwise, the number. The lessees are to receive 10,000/- for their outlay and trouble, and it is calculated that 40,000/- will develop the property, leaving a reserve fund of 10,000/- to meet contingencies. Maps, plans, and specimens of the different ores from each mine, may be seen at the office of the company, and are worthy an inspection by all interested in mining.

WEST WHEAL BOLTON.—This mine has been divided into 128 shares, of 50/- each, with 25/- paid. We are informed that an influential party at Liverpool has taken up the adventure, and that Mr. Walter White, of Exchange-street, Liverpool, has been appointed secretary, in the place of Mr. Samuel Cardozo, of London, who has been removed, as it is intended to carry on the affairs of the company in Liverpool. The reports from the mine appear to be of a satisfactory character.

THE OLD TOLGUS UNITED has appeared this week under very favourable auspices before the London public, in a preliminary form. It consists of 32 shares, 12/- paid, and are in demand at 12/- prem.; it is under the management of Mr. R. Tredinnick, and several local capitalists are connected therewith. No doubt exists but active operations will forthwith be commenced, as an engine is already purchased, and the prospects are regarded as being highly encouraging, whilst the grant has the analogy of profitable surrounding mines in its favour.

HALLEW TIN MINE.—We understand that, after being closed for upwards of half a century, this mine is about to be re-worked, and from the reports of Capts. John Hoare (who worked in the mine when opened), Philip Finch, John Barret, and Joel Higgins, the prospects appear highly favourable. The sett is situated in the parish of Roach, near St. Austell, and on the western boundary adjoins the Beam Mine, which has paid upwards of 20,000/- to the adventurers, and is at present working to a profit of 1200/- per annum. Several of these, no doubt, pass through the Hallew sett. A shaft was sunk to the 10 fm. level, and the lode cut, which carried a leader of tin 2 in. wide, almost solid, the work raised producing above 4 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. No great quantity of work was, however, raised, from having to keep the water down with barrels; by this method and a horse-engine, they contrived to reach the 20 fathom level, and cut the lode, which looked well. The water was very quick, and the proprietors suspended the workings, in order to purchase the dines (which he did for the sum of 80/-), with a view to working it at a future period. The value of the property is further enhanced by the existence of a large iron lode, which is making immense return in an adjoining sett, and from which it is calculated, when properly opened, about 3000 tons per annum might be sold. The lessees have also a grant of the china-clay contained in the sett, which would probably yield 1200 tons per annum. The Hallew and Beam setts were formerly intended to have been worked together, but the streamers having cut a coarse in the Beam sett, attention was drawn thereto, and the water-wheel which was in course of erection, to draw the

water from Hallew for stamping the tinstuff, was removed to Beam. Hallew was not lost sight of, but in course of time Beam sett was disposed of, Hallew being reserved by the original holders; it has not, however, since been worked, and in the opinion of those acquainted with the sett and district, is well worthy of being fully developed.

COLLEGE LEAD MINES.—These mines are situated in the county of Armagh, Ireland, and some fine specimens have been received, and can be inspected at the offices of Mr. Truscott, in London. The royalty has been reduced from 1-10th to 1-18th, and such preliminary works have been completed as are necessary to prove the character of the lodes.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—The Agualta Copper and Silver Mining Company is projected with the view of developing upwards of 200 properties in that district of Jamaica which Sir Henry De la Beche, in his Geological Survey, pronounced to be the most abundant in mineral wealth. The promoters, with the aid of experienced miners, and at a cost of nearly 5000/-, having satisfied themselves of their value, have secured three sets—Content (13 miles from Kingston), Mount cheerful (10 miles from Kingston), and Little Castle (18 miles from Kingston). Capt. Harpur, the manager of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company, reports the ore contained in the first as unpersued in richness, yielding as high as 85 ozs. of silver to the ton; whilst the average produce of copper is about 35 per cent., which estimates are corroborated by the assays of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and Mr. Mitchell, Capt. Chipman, an American miner, and Capt. Thomas Francis, a Cornish miner, report very favourably of the sets—the former asserting his conviction that there are rich mines in Jamaica as in Cuba or Cornwall.

FORT BOWEN MINES.—The following is from a private letter from Capt. Tregoning, dated Jan. 20:—"I am now stamping the stuff from the lobby, which I have made from No. 1 to No. 2 shaft, which is proving a little better; the lobby has taken off 1/2 ft. of the depth of water at No. 2 shaft. I tried last week to fork the water, and had to dig out about 7 ft. to the bottom, which led me to have hoped to have seen the lode at the bottom of No. 2 shaft before this; but, unfortunately, it came to a tremendous heavy fall of rain, which lasted three days—drowned my pumps, and drove me from the shaft. I am still in hopes of seeing the lode at the bottom of No. 2 shaft before long, which I can do in a few days, when the weather becomes moderately dry and settled. The workpeople are raising themselves quite a village; there are no less than five good palm-roofed native houses already built. I see by the papers that mine is a very rough, rude method of getting gold (washing); but it does not matter. It is not the first time I have heard Cornish miners told they are rough, rude people. But I have Dr. Collier's machine, and shall try it. I expect to see plenty of abuse in the papers; but I can only say for the present, the same as I told you, it is strange, after so many years that the London people have been working gold mines, and have tried everybody they could get who pretended to know anything about gold, that nothing has yet been found better than the skin and blanket, used for the great mass of stuff."

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

[From the *Commissioners of Patents' Journal*—March 7.]

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR THREE MONTHS.

T. Dunn, Windsor Bridge Iron-Works, Pendleton: Improvements in boilers and apparatus for heating water and generating steam.—Jan. 16. [steel.]

G. Brown, Swinton, near Rotherham: An improvement in the manufacture of cast iron. W. Zahm, New York, U.S.: J. H. G. Wells, Ebenezer-place, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey: Improvements in windmills or wind engines.—Feb. 11.

Thos. Stevens, Milton Foundry, Glasgow: Improvements in the construction of open and close stoves, which improvements are applicable in part to kitchen ranges and boiler fire-places.—Feb. 11. [cast steel.]

R. A. Broome, patent agent, Fleet-street: Improvements in the manufacture of zinc.—Feb. 13.

J. Barber, Manchester: Improvements in steam-engines.—Feb. 13.

W. McFarlane, Glasgow: Improvements in building and structural works, and fittings in metal.—Feb. 14. [copper.]

E. Morewood, G. Rogers, Enfield: Improvements in drying and carting iron and W. W. Hewittson, Headingley, near Leeds: An improvement in casting the bearings or bases of machinery.—Feb. 14.

Thomas Evans Blackwell, Clifton, near Bristol: Improvements in condensing steam, and cooling and heating fluids.—Feb. 14.

R. Laming, Carlton Villas, Maidstone, Paddington: Improvements in purifying gas, in preparing materials useful for purifying gas, and an apparatus to be used in discharging gas, and disinfecting gas liquors and washings.—Feb. 20.

W. Muir, Britannia Works, Manchester: Improvements in slide lathes.—Feb. 20.

R. A. Brown, Fleet-street: Improvements in working railway switches and crossings, and certain indicating apparatus for preventing accidents on railways.—Feb. 20.

W. and J. Cliburn, Manchester: Improvements in, and applicable to apparatus or mechanism for measuring and regulating the flow of gas, and in the mode of constructing parts thereto.—Feb. 20.

I. Mol, Cologne, Prussia: The treatment of sulphate of alumine of commerce, and its formation of compounds useful for the disinfecting of organic substances in a state of putrefaction, as well as for other purposes.—Feb. 21.

J. Griffiths, Wolverhampton: A new or improved brake for colliery and other steam-engines.—Feb. 22.

T. G. Messenger, Loughborough: Improvements in boilers.—Feb. 23.

L. Normand, Judd-street, Brunswick-square: Improvements in the mode of constructing and fixing the rail of railways.—Feb. 23. [pump.]

R. and W. Hawthorn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: An improved arrangement of steam-boilers, bridges, and other structures in which metal plates are used.—Feb. 23.

C. Clause, Latchford: Improvements in metal shipbuilding, applicable also to steam-boilers, bridges, and other structures in which metal plates are used.—Feb. 23.

J. Slaughter, Avonside Ironworks, Bristol: Improvements in the fire-boxes of locomotives and other steam-boilers.—Feb. 23.

J. P. Joule, Manchester: Certain improvements in steam-engines.—Feb. 26.

J. G. and F. Reckitt, Kingston-upon-Hull: Improvements in the manufacture of starch, British gum, and size.—Feb. 26.

W. Exall, Reading: Improvements in the manufacture and arrangement of sawing machinery.—Feb. 27.

J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and of Glasgow: Improvements in the treatment of hard India-rubber, for the purpose of rendering the same applicable to the manufacture of pens, tubes, springs, and other similar articles.—Feb. 27.

PATENTS SEALED.

F. Garand, Paris, and Regent-street, Middlesex: Improvements in machinery for cutting veneers.—Sept. 7.

H. T. Tuck, Pall Mall: Improvements in dredging and excavating machinery.—Sept. 8.

G. A. Biddell, Ipswich: Improvements in railway crossings.—Sept. 19.

W. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and of Glasgow: Improvements in the manufacture and application of prussiates and other colouring matter.—Nov. 7.

J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and of Glasgow: Improvements in apparatus for containing compressed air or gases, and in the application of the same to the obtaining of motive-power.—Dec. 13.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE THIRD YEAR'S STAMP DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.

W. F. Thomas, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater: Improvements apparatus for sawing or stitching.—April 27, 1853.

J. Powis and J. S. James, Walling-street, London: Improvements in machinery for slotting, tenoning, mortising, grooving, drilling, boring, and vertical planing.—March 10, 1853.

C. H. Wild, St. Martin's-lane: Improvements in fishes and fish-joints for connecting the rails of railways.—March 16, 1853.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The shareholders in this unfor-

tunate undertaking are about to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying that a stringent enquiry may be instituted with regard to the Commissioners, as well as those connected with the office of Mr. Ogle, the late Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry, Great Winchester-street.

It is remembered, that originally these works were undertaken to facilitate the communication from the Houses of Parliament to Buckingham Palace, Albany, Tyburn, and the increasing northern suburbs of London. These improvements were thought so great, that Lord Carlisle stated that if the Westminster Commissioners would in the first instance raise and expend 75,000/-, he would recommend the Government to pay to them immediately 50,000/- This sum was paid, and a further sum of 30,000/- was lent to them upon the security of the rates of the several parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster. The petition further states, that several of the directors have never acted, that a number of bonds have been issued without any legal authority, that Mr. Mackenzie became a builder upon the property, and received assurances of pecuniary assistance from the Commissioners, who at various times advanced to him, upon the mortgage of his leases, money to the extent of 45,000/-; and considering the reckless conduct of the Westminster Improvement Commission, the total amount now due is 300,000/-, making together the enormous sum of £1,100,000. The Committee of Enquiry consider that such an investigation as has taken place by them is not sufficient

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

Registered provisionally;

And to be brought within the Limited Liability Act now before Parliament.

Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £3 per share.

With power to increase, by the issue of new shares.

TRUSTEES.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.

JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq., Grosvenor-place.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield.

Col. BAZALGETTE, late Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

PHILIP P. BLYTH, Esq., Wimpole-street.

Sir JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, Bart., Oakdene, Kent.

JAMES CROWDY, Esq., late Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.

MARK HUNTER, Esq., Stonebridge House, Tottonham.

THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Commercial-road, Pimlico.

W. A. MATTHEWS, Esq., (Messrs. Jessop and Sons), Sheffield.

WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., (Messrs. Sandford and Owen), Rotherham.

HENRY PAULL, Esq., Temple.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co.), 2, Alderman's-walk.

NASSAU WM. SENIOR, Esq., 9, Hyde-park-gate.

E. M. SWEETLAND, Esq., 5, Alderman's-walk.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—George H. Jay, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

Alexander Batin, Esq., late H.E.L.C.S., Porchester-terrace.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hill and Reeves, 23, Throgmorton-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John V. N. Balaigette, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—5, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

The provisional committee, referring to the prospectus already published, have now the satisfaction to announce that the authorities of the War Department, after a long series of trials and experiments, have declared the Nova Scotia iron to be the very best they have been able to discover for their purposes; and Her Majesty's Government have, consequently, contracted for a large supply for the use of the royal arsenals.

This fact, in addition to the greatly increasing demand on the part of the steel trade and the general public, renders it imperative upon the company to adopt the speediest measures to enlarge their means of production; and the committee, therefore, give notice that the share lists will be closed at an early day.

Alderman's-walk, London, March 1, 1856.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Acadian Iron Company.

I request that you will allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number, and pay the deposit and calls thereon, and execute the Deed when required.

Name in full.....

Occupation.....

Reference.....

Address.....

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.—The Provisional Committee give notice, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th inst.

JOHN V. BAZALGETTE, Sec.

5, Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street, March 3, 1856.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Liability limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

A company is forming to work Wagstaffe and Perkins's valuable patent for extracting the various metals from ores, and preserving all the metals separately by a simple and effectual chemical process, at small expense.

This process may be applied to every mine in the country with immense profit and little outlay. Mixed and poor ores, now almost worthless, may be rendered remunerative by this patent. Mining companies may obtain licenses; and chemists, metallurgists, and others, may test the process.

Every information may be obtained on reference to THOMAS LEE, Esq., solicitor, 26, Moorgate-street; or to J. H. CLEMENT, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, where applications for shares may be addressed, by letter.

THE TURKISH GAS COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.

Capital £100,000 (with power to increase), in shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up on allotment.

(The holders of original shares will be entitled to a pro rata interest in all future extensions of capital.)

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Director of the European Gas Company.

LEWIS CUBITT, Esq., 52, Bedford-square.

GEORGE BOWNES CARE, Esq., Laurence Pountney-place.

CAPT. JAMES BARBER, 136, Leadenhall-street, Chairman of the Oriental Gas Co.

CHARLES FARQUHARSON, Esq., 28, Chesham-place, Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Director of the Oriental Gas Company.

JOHN GEORGE HAMMACK, Esq., Boxlands, Surrey, Chairman of the Ratcliffe Gas Company.

ROBERT HENTY, Esq., Densworth, near Chichester.

BENJAMIN GEORGE KEUN, Esq. (Keun and Co., Constantinople; and Lavino, Keun, and Co., Smyrna).

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.

MANAGER IN CONSTANTINOPLE—Charles Keun, Esq. (Keun and Co., Constantinople).

AUDITORS—H. M. L. BACKLER, Esq., secretary to the Ratcliffe Gas Company;

John Gill, Esq., secretary to the London Chartered Gas Company.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Lowe, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., engineer-in-chief of the London Chartered Gas Company.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kersey, Masterman, and Co., London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

The effects of civilisation, which have spread far and wide from Europe to the remotest parts of the world, have not failed, in spite of ancient prejudices, to penetrate gradually the Turkish Empire; and it is not too much to say that a complete revolution in the manners and customs of Ottoman subjects is rapidly progressing, and that but a short time will elapse before Turkey and its population will enjoy the advantages of European institutions.

The project now submitted to the public has been for some time under the consideration of leading and influential parties in Constantinople. Turkey has hitherto been, and still is, deprived of many useful and even necessary provisions for the comfort and ornament of its numerous cities, not excepting the capital itself. Foremost amongst its most urgent requirements must be placed the adoption of gas, now wholly unknown there; and it has been ascertained that the introduction of this admirable and economical mode of public and private lighting will be hailed as a boon by all classes of the population, from the lowest up to its high-minded and enlightened Sovereign, under whose immediate patronage it is proposed to place the present undertaking.

The Ottoman Empire affords a wide scope for the operations of this company, as the following facts will demonstrate:—Constantinople has a mixed population of Musulmans, Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, &c., approaching a million of souls; it contains a large number of palaces and public edifices. The Sultan alone has several immense palaces, the Sublime Porte, where the Government affairs are carried on, forms of itself a small city; there are also extensive barracks, colleges, manufactures, cafés, theatres, club houses, and other places of public entertainment, several hundred mosques and bath houses, a large number of which, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, are kept open during the whole night, as the time most suitable for the enjoyment of that oriental luxury.

Steps have been taken to procure from the Sultan of Turkey a firman or concession, securing to this company, for a term of years, the exclusive privilege of supplying with gas all places within the sovereignty and dominions of the Turkish Empire.

Two of the directors, one having an intimate knowledge of the country, the other being practically acquainted with all the details in relation to the manufacture of, and lighting by, gas, have already left this country for Constantinople, with full powers to conclude the necessary arrangements.

Coals are to be had in Turkey, and it is believed that English enterprise will work the native collieries more vigorously than hitherto; but shipping employed extensively between the countries, especially in the grain trade, will always carry coal, in bags of ballast, from England at a moderate rate.

The coke, tar, and other products arising from the manufacture of gas, are sure to meet with a ready market.

Calculations have been made as to the expense of the present mode of lighting with olive oil, and the directors are enabled to state that gas can be supplied at a rate which will compare so favourably as to render certain its general adoption.

Power will be reserved to take advantage of the provisions of any law that has been or may be passed for limiting the liability of shareholders in joint-stock companies.

The directors have every confidence that the privileges they are seeking will be granted exclusively to this company; but if from any cause they should deem it advisable to abstain from proceeding to carry out the objects of the company, the capital will be returned, less preliminary expenses, which shall not exceed £6, per share.

Application for shares to be made on or before the 10th Inst., at the offices of Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street.

ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, 113, Fenchurch-street, London, on Tuesday, the 23rd Inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, the report of the directors and accounts of the company.

For appointing two directors, in the place of A. Bousart, and E. L. Morgan, Esq., who retire from the direction of the company by rotation at this meeting; E. L. Morgan, Esq., being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

For the reappointment, or otherwise, of S. W. Price, Esq., as auditor to the company, whose term of office expires at this meeting; and for the transaction of the general business of the company. By order, FREDK. ROBINSON, Sec.

113, Fenchurch-street, London, March 4, 1856.

WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday, the 25th February, 1856, S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the Chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That the accounts now presented, showing a balance of liabilities of £502 10s. 10d. at 31st January, 1856, be, and the same are hereby, approved of and adopted; and that a copy of the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

That a call of 1s. per share be, and is hereby, made upon the 25,000 shares of the company, payable on the 10th March, 1856.

That the following shareholders be, and are hereby, elected and declared to be the committee of management:—namely, Messrs. S. W. Daukes, G. B. Harrison, J. W. Hughes, Robert Johnston, and Charles Martin. J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

Shareholders who have not yet registered their shares, are requested to send in their scrip for that purpose to the office, as above, without delay.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MRS. J. J. GUMMOE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of March next, at MINERAL COURT MINE, in the parish of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., An 18 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 2 fly-wheels, and 18 heads of stamps, complete; 2 boilers about 14 tons, drawing apparatus attached thereto, with about 50 fms. of 1½ in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands, complete.

4 ft. 9 in. 10 in. pumps. 1 ft. 6 in. doorpiece.

2 ft. 9 in. 9½ in. pumps. 1 ft. 8 in. windho.

1 ft. 10 ft. 8½ in. working. 1 ft. 7 in. windho.

1 ft. 6 ft. 8½ in. doorpiece. 1 ft. 8 ft. 7 in. doorpiece.

1 ft. 9 ft. 8½ in. windho. 20 fms. 1½ in. bucket-rods.

4 ft. 9 ft. 9 in. pumps. 30 fms. of ladders.

2 ft. 9 ft. 8 in. working. 10 fms. 6 in. main rods.

A water-wheel, 4 ft. 10 in. diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. breadth, with 6 heads of stamps, complete; capstan and shears; horse-whim, with stands, complete; 40 fms. ¾ in. capstan-chain; 60 fms. ½ in. whim-chain; several racks; hand and round bushes; several tin kives; a large tin chest, and dredging tools of every description; a large quantity of old and new timber; wood sheds; a lot of smiths and miners' tools; 2 smiths' bellows; 2 tongs; 1 vice; screw stock; beam, scales, and weights; launders and air-pipes; a quantity of new and old iron; a lot of miners and other chests; 2 carpenter's benches; also an excellent dial, and the account-house furniture, comprising a large settle, with feather-bed and bedding, a good chest of drawers, a large desk, table, chairs, &c. The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

For viewing, apply to the agent on the mine; and for further particulars, to the auctioneer, at his office.

Dated Imperial Life and Fire, and National Life Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Feb. 27, 1856.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.—**COPYHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL AND OTHER MINES.**

WHITNELL'S END ESTATE, IN THE PARISH OF UPPER ARLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

MR. WILLIAM JONES is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, on Monday, the 17th March, 1856, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in one or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, subject to conditions then to be produced, all that important ESTATE, with the valuable COAL and OTHER MINES, containing by measurement 43 acres, or thereabouts, of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient house and buildings erected thereon, together with an unlimited right to depasture of cattle in the Arley and Coddridge Woods (possession of which may be had on Lady Day next), situated at Whitnell's End, in the parish of Upper Arley, and county of Shropshire, distant from Kidderminster four miles, Bridgnorth four, and Stourbridge seven.

Every opportunity is afforded for proving the mines, as shafts are already sunk on adjoining lands, at extreme points of the estate, at which considerable quantities of coal are now being raised, with unlimited demand.

The Severn Valley Railway, for which an Act has been obtained, passes near the estate; the River Severn also nearly adjoins, thus affording ready means of transit; and from its immediate connection with the mining districts, and the important towns of Kidderminster and Bewdley, where there is a great demand for coal at extreme high prices, render it an eligible investment for capital, rare to be met with.

Mrs. M. A. Pritchett, the proprietress, on the premises, will appoint a person to show the property.

Lithographed plans, with mining engineer's report, may be seen, and catalogues obtained, on the premises; at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; the *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton; George Hotel, Bewdley; Lion Hotel, Kidderminster; Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge; Smith's Hotel, Dudley; and the place of sale; and will be forwarded on application to Mr. BATHAM, solicitor, Kidderminster; Mr. FRANCIS BRISCOE, mining engineer, Dawley, near Wellington, Salop; or Mr. WILLIAM JONES, auctioneer and surveyor, The Wyke Farm, Shifnal.

DEVON WEST BEAM MINE, ILSINGTON, DEVON.

IMPROVING PARTNERSHIP IN A MINING CONCERN WANTED.—An ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY presents itself to any gentleman of moderate capital obtaining a SHARE, or SHARES, in a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, leased for 21 years, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Kewick. A level has been extended for many fathoms on the ledge, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and a few tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. Another shallow adit level has recently been opened, and is now in work, and only a few fathoms back from where there is a good mine. At the surface, the ore has a good assay for silver. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, and extensive mining operations.

To inspect, and for further particulars, application to be made to Mr. JOHN MUSE, agent, Mallerstads; or to Mr. JOHN HARRISON, chemist, Penrith.

Nyberbury, Feb. 18, 1856.

LEONARD LEAD MINE, CUMBERLAND.—**ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.**—TO SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—**FOR PARTNERSHIP IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.**

A very ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now open for two Gentlemen, each with a capital of £3000, to JOIN the Advertiser in a COLLIERY, in full and profitable work. The same is well situated on two lines of rail, having excellent outlets for coal.

for the same by PRIVATE TREATY.

Auction Offices, 2, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

GERNICK MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE (128th) SHARE in this MINE, adjoining Wheal Header (on the same sides), and in the immediate neighbourhood of Rosewarne United. There is a 40 in. steam-engine on the mine, and the first sale of 24 tons of copper ore took place this week. The deepest level is 42 fms., but the shaft is down to the 52, where another level is just about to be commenced, and is expected soon to be under the ore ground found above.—Address, stating price offered, "F. B." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WHEAL SUSAN, Sithney, Cornwall.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. F. B. DANIELL, Camborne; and Mr. JOHN BURGESS, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or, Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

LEAD AND BARYTES MINE.—TO CAPITALISTS.—**ONE THOUSAND THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.**—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a Partnership in a MINING CONCERN WANTED.—An ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY presents itself to any gentleman of moderate capital obtaining a SHARE, or SHARES, in a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, leased for 21 years, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Kewick. A level has been extended for many fathoms on the ledge, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and a few tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. Another shallow adit level has recently been opened, and is now in work, and only a few fathoms back from where there is a good mine. At the surface, the

MARCH 8, 1856.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

159

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—
W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall that the ROYAL MAILS and COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.

RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, & Proprietors.

Royal Mail and General Coach Office, Globe Hotel, Plymouth.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ALEXANDRIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and THE STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

INVENTORS who purpose to CONTRIBUTE MODELS or SPECIMENS to the SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS should COMMUNICATE with the secretary without delay, as the exhibition will be opened at the Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, on Easter Monday, the 24th March.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliff facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KENNEDY, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of THEIR IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.—The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATIVE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER OF EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilled men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrange the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted. These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coal, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE FOR LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tailoring, extracting palm, fish, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.

These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers. For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and CO., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick delivery. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT CONDUCTED by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c., ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufactured product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

In Two Volumes, 8vo., with nearly 1600 Woodcuts, price 6s. DR. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES: containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice.

The Fourth Edition, much enlarged and corrected throughout. These volumes of Dr. Ure's consist chiefly of original and exact treatises, written with much accuracy and care, that they may be universally resorted to as authoritative,—as indeed the former editions have been,—as well by artists and manufacturers, as by British and foreign scientific writers. The author has throughout the entire work kept most seriously before his mind the one object of promoting the best and most economical developments of the arts and manufactures, and has produced a work which altogether surpasses every other of its kind with which we are acquainted.—Mechanics' Magazine.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

FOURTH EDITION.—Just published, in crown 8vo. boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s., BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT.

By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

FOURTH EDITION, with an APPENDIX, giving a REVIEW of the PROGRESS OF BRITISH MINES, and the dividends paid, during the year 1855, with their PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS, &c. This edition contains full particulars of the Principal Division and Progressive Mines in England and Wales.

Copies may be obtained at Mr. MURCHISON's office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By JOSEPH YELLOW LYTTON WATSON, F.G.S.

We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers.—Mining Journal, Ealingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, Illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c.

FOUR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Read at Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Harrogate, &c. By GEO. HERWOOD, M.E., forming a complete compendium of these subjects. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., F.R.S., President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, &c.

Published (for the author) at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design's Registry, 156, Strand.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 96, March,

1856, completing Vol. VIII.) contains—Illustrations: An extra large, splendidly executed, Copper-plate Engraving of an Outside Cylinder, Coupled Goods Locomotive Engine, made by Messrs. Neilson and Co., of the Hyde Park Foundry, Glasgow, for the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways.—Contents: Marine Propulsion, and the Influence of Heat in Propelling Blades; Slaters and Tali's Wood-working Machinery; Siemens and Adamson's "Barley's Mill" Water Motor; the Mariner's Compass; and the Correction of its Errors.—Illustrated Specifications of Sixteen New Patents: Wallace, Dash Wheel Bleaching; Smith, Calico Printing; Parker, Power Looms; Robertson, Reversing Mechanical Movement; Page, Collapsible Cone Bar for Casting Pipes; Hanmer, Mechanism Potato Dicer; Persons, Sulphuric Acid; Weems, Drying Grain; Tunnnahill, Lithographic Printing; David, Anchors; Prince, Founts in Pens; Henderson, Locks; Avery, Electro-Magnetic Engines; Binckes, Pumps; Lester, Turnip Harvest Machine; Hughes, Compensation for Wear in Machinery.—Reviews of New Books, &c.

Part 96 contains 32 pages of letter-press, including the Index for the year, with Lists of all the New Patents and Designs.—Hebert, 88, Cheapside, London; Editor's Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.— GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TIRES, AXLES, &c.

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M. R. J. H. BARBER, METAL BROKER, 20, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, is in WANT of an AGENCY for the SALE of WELSH TIN-PLATES, BARS and OTHER IRON; and, from his knowledge of the various merchants Liverpool, Manchester, &c., his connection would be found valuable to any maker.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRIES, &c.— Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.— The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING of WAGONS ON HIRE.

B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.

Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingham.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.— Extract from the Report of Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, R.E., Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on Railway Accidents for 1855. After referring to several cases of one class of accident, he says:—

"In all these cases it is stated by the inspecting officer that the accidents would probably not have occurred had the joints of the rails been fished. The stability of the permanent way is one of the most important elements in the economical and safe working of a railway, and to obtain this stability very great care should be bestowed upon the joints of the rails. Of the improved joints in use, the fish-joint appears to be one most largely adopted on narrow gauge lines, and to have proved very satisfactory."

LICENSEES to USE the FISH-JOINT, of which the Permanent Way Company are the sole proprietors, and every information respecting various other highly important patents belonging to, or worked by, the company, may be obtained upon application to CHARLES MAX, F.R.S., the Manager, or to WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

T. ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.— W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

T. ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.— CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

Coulson's HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING, OR BLOWING APPARATUS.—The most perfect invention of the age.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.		
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack.	£211.10d.	£11	14	14	£14 3 0	50	5 0—Feb.	1856.	1400 Derwent (oil-lead), Durham.	60	—	—	6000 Pemance Consols.	15	22	12 12
124 Ballawidden (tin), St. Just.	114	5	—	10	10 10	12 3 0	6 0—Jan.	1854.	1224 Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	133	15	—	640 Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire.	6	1	—
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock.	26.65.8d.	10 10	—	10 10	10 10	8 3 0	6 0—Feb.	1856.	24000 Perran and Leiston Union.	2	—	—	640 Perran Consols (Perranporth).	2	—	—
1000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire.	5	75	—	50	50	0 5 0	2 0—July.	1853.	1160 Perran St. George (copper, tin).	214	15	—	6455 Perran Consols (Perranporth).	2	—	—
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just.	20 12	90	—	30	30	0 0 0	0 0—Mar.	1856.	6000 Perran Wh. George (cop., lead).	1	—	—	6455 Perran Consols (Perranporth).	2	—	—
2000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just.	914	223	—	361	361	5 0 0	5 0—Feb.	1856.	2000 Polgar & Lancarrow (cop., tin).	43	3	—	6460 Perran Wh. George (cop., lead).	1	—	—
1000 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint.	20	63	—	57 1/2	57 1/2	3 0 0	3 0—Jan.	1856.	24000 Potters United (tin), Wendron.	9	—	—	6460 Prince Albert Co. (tin), St. Agn.	1	—	—
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan.	15	85	—	231 10 0	231 10 0	2 0 0	2 0—Dec.	1855.	4096 Queen of Dart, Devonshire.	15	—	—	6466 Queen of Dart, Devonshire.	15	—	—
2048 Carmarth (tin), St. Just.	3	5	—	4 1/2 5	4 1/2 5	0 9 0	0 3—Dec.	1855.	10000 Rheged United Mine.	51 5 6.	—	—	6470 Rheged United Mine.	51 5 6.	—	—
1000 Castle State Quarry, Dolwydellan.	1	1 1/2	—	—	—	0 2 2	0 4—Feb.	1855.	2500 Rhosydd & Bacheddon (lead).	11 1/2	—	—	6470 Rhosydd & Bacheddon (lead).	11 1/2	—	—
200 Cefn Cwm Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire.	33	80	—	3 0	3 0	0 0 0	0 0—Sept.	1855.	17323 Rorrington (lead), Chirkbury.	85.6d.	18.	—	6472 Rorrington (lead), Chirkbury.	85.6d.	18.	—
255 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall.	78	9 1/2	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	3 0—June.	1850.	1024 Rosewarne and Herland United.	2	—	—	6474 Rosewarne and Herland United.	2	—	—
256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne.	20	135	—	135 140	135 140	66 0 0	4 0—Mar.	1856.	5000 Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop.	13	—	—	6476 Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop.	13	—	—
128 Cwmystwyd (tin), Cardiganshire.	60	120	—	55 0	55 0	5 0 0	5 0—Nov.	1855.	5250 Silver Brook, Ashburton.	15	—	—	6478 Silver Brook, Ashburton.	15	—	—
1034 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock.	1	495	—	479 0 0	479 0 0	9 0 0	9 0—Jan.	1856.	4090 Sithney Wheal Butler (tin).	3	—	—	6480 Sithney Wheal Butler (tin).	3	—	—
672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulval.	32	32	—	30 32	30 32	8 7 6	3 0—Mar.	1856.	12000 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock.	98.10d.	—	—	6482 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock.	98.10d.	—	—
17 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne.	257 1/2	120	—	383 4 0	383 4 0	4 0 0	4 0—Feb.	1856.	6000 South Bog (lead), Salop.	17.5d.	—	—	6484 South Bog (lead), Salop.	17.5d.	—	—
13800 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock.	14.19d.	36	—	6 6	6 6	1 0 0	1 0—April.	1853.	2048 South Wales Consols.	2	—	—	6486 South Wales Consols.	2	—	—
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire.	32	90	—	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0—Nov.	1854.	1024 East Crearver (copper).	24 0 6.	—	—	6488 South Crearver (copper).	24 0 6.	—	—
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 1/2	170	—	250 10 0	250 10 0	2 10 0	2 10—Feb.	1856.	12000 East Garrison, St. Clement.	18 1/2	—	—	6490 East Garrison, St. Clement.	18 1/2	—	—
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper).	37 1/2	9	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5—Feb.	1856.	6000 East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beafers.	23 8 6	—	—	6492 East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beafers.	23 8 6	—	—
1400 Ewan Mining Company, Derbyshire.	3 1/2	26 1/2	—	6 12 4	6 12 4	0 10 0	0 10—Feb.	1856.	236 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth.	23	—	—	6494 East Wheal George, Walkhampt.	34	—	—
494 Foxhole Consols (copper), Tywardreath.	40	30	—	404 13 0	404 13 0	3 0 0	3 0—Feb.	1856.	1035 East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead).	27 7	66	65	6508 East Austell Consols.	34 14	—	—
2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man.	71.16d.	35	—	46 7 3	46 7 3	1 0 0	1 0—Dec.	1855.	4000 East Wheal Russell, Tavistock.	24 3 0	15	—	6508 East Austell Consols.	34 14	—	—
320 Ditto (New Shares of 25d. each).	25	30	—	7 4 0	7 4 0	1 0 0	1 0—Dec.	1855.	5500 East Wheal Vor (tin).	15	—	—	6508 East Wheal Vor (tin).	15	—	—
4448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead).	3	2	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	0 3—June.	1853.	5000 East Wheal Wrey.	15	—	—	6508 East Wheal Wrey.	15	—	—
3000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	8	6	—	22 0	22 0	5 0 0	5 0—Sept.	1850.	5000 Fox Donald (lead, antimony).	58.6d.	1	—	6508 Fox Donald (lead, antimony).	58.6d.	1	—
1024 Great Gornams (copper), St. Cleer.	13 1/2	30	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7—Dec.	1852.	24000 Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun.	1	—	—	6508 Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun.	1	—	—
13750 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell.	4 1/2	24	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4—Oct.	1853.	5000 Frank Mills, Devon.	3	—	—	6508 Frank Mills, Devon.	3	—	—
6000 Great South Tolgoe.	2 1/2	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2—June.	1853.	12000 Gallif-y-Ffrith-Rheden (lead).	3	—	—	6508 Gallif-y-Ffrith-Rheden (lead).	3	—	—
26668 Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston.	5	4 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5—June.	1853.	5000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth.	4 1/2	—	—	6508 Great Cowarch, Merioneth.	4 1/2	—	—
119 Great Work (tin), Germany.	100	130	—	181 10 0	181 10 0	5 0 0	5 0—Nov.	1854.	1024 Great Wheal Wrey.	15	—	—	6508 Great Wheal Wrey.	15	—	—
1024 Herdofoot (lead), near Liskeard.	84	—	—	2 12 6	2 12 6	0 7 6	0 7—April.	1854.	12000 Great Onslow Consols.	12	—	—	6508 Great Onslow Consols.	12	—	—
2900 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary.	11	9	—	2 3 0	2 3 0	0 2 0	0 2—Nov.	1855.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., Camelot.	2 1/2	—	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., Camelot.	2 1/2	—	—
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire.	51.13d.	—	—	380 0 0	380 0 0	5 0 0	5 0—Mar.	1851.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
2048 Kenneggy (copper), Breage.	68.7d.	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4—Mar.	1854.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man.	100	1000	—	1320 0 0	1320 0 0	50 0 0	50 0—Jan.	1856.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.	2 1/2	120	—	1050 0 0	1050 0 0	2 0 0	2 0—Feb.	1856.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
400 Liscroft (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales.	18 1/2	150	—	223 15 0	223 15 0	5 0 0	5 0—June.	1853.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
320 Machno Sait and Slab Company.	25	59	—	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 5—Dec.	1854.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
160 Ditto (New Shares).	18 1/2	22 1/2	—	1 17 6	1 17 6	0 15 0	0 15—Dec.	1854.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Cadron.	41.10d.	3 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3—Sept.	1855.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 1/2	2	—	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 7 6	0 7—Dec.	1854.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
5 1/2 Merlin (lead), Flint.	21.12d.	1	—	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 2 6	0 2—June.	1853.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
2 1/2 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal).	7	13 1/2	—	11 14 0	11 14 0	0 14 0	0 14—Jan.	1856.	12000 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—
7500 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanidloes.	1	1 1/2	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3—Nov.	1854.	1024 Great Onslow Cons., St. Erth.	6 1/2	10	—	6508 Great Onslow Cons., St.			